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Factory Employment Up; Hard Coal for Civilians; Lebanon and Syria 'Free'

The World's Day—December 27, 1943

Massachusetts: Manufacturing Employment Rises

Employment in manufacturing in Massachusetts showed a slight rise in November for the second consecutive month, in contrast with declines for the three previous months, it was reported by the State Department of Labor and Industries. The increase consisted of 1,162 wage earners. War production fell off 1,343 in the total employed. There was a net gain of 2,505 on civilian goods.

Continued icy drizzles caused highway officials to warn motorists to stay off the roads if possible. [Page 2.]

A bill to establish a recreation board in Boston, co-ordinating all recreational facilities of the Hub under a single head, will be voted on in the City Council this afternoon. Possibility of its acceptance was predicted, with Mayor Tobin expressing approval of the bill, sponsored by Representative Henry L. Shattuck. [Page 4.]

Gloucester fishermen scheduled a meeting tonight at which they may decide whether or not to go on strike in sympathy with branches of their union in Boston, New Bedford, and New York City.

Washington: Civilians to Get More Hard Coal

The Solid Fuels Administration reported the Army had agreed to substitute bituminous coal for one-half of its domestic size hard coal requirements during the current heating season, to save anthracite for civilian use. The SFA estimated that the Army's action would divert 150,000 tons of anthracite to civilian channels.

Construction of two of the Navy's new 45,000-ton aircraft carriers is under way, the Navy announced, one at Newport News, Va., and the other at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A third, also at Newport News, is to be started early in the new year, it was added.

Wartime regulations requiring civilian pilots to obtain elaborate clearance papers before making flights has been abolished except in vital zones, the Civil Aeronautics Administration announced.

The Maritime Commission canceled contracts with the American Shipbuilding Company of Cleveland, Ohio, for four frigates because of "unsatisfactory progress." Meanwhile, members of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Council in Cleveland had voted to end a 12-day work stoppage at the company following a dispute precipitated by discharge of a shop steward.

Federal civilian employment, now totaling about 2,800,000, has been reduced 200,000 since last July 1 and may be cut another 200,000 by the end of the fiscal year, according to Chairman Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia of the House Civil Service Committee.

Retail merchants will meet in hundreds of cities Dec. 29 to hear a special Treasury radiocast designed to tell them and their employees how they can best serve in the $14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan which opens Jan. 18.

Europe: Self-Rule Granted Lebanon and Syria

Lebanon and Syria will be granted self-government on Jan. 1, the French National Committee of Liberation has announced, Gen. Georges Catroux and officials of the two states having arrived at this agreement after discussions at Damascus.

The Nazis threaten "hundred-fold reprisals" on Fighting French prisoners of war if the French take reprisals on German prisoners. The threat was prompted, the Germans said, by French warnings of reprisals for alleged mistreatment of French officer prisoners by the Germans.

Lieut. Gen. Renato Ricci, former commandant of the Blackshirt Militia in Italy, has been appointed Minister of State in Mussolini's puppet government, and commander of the "Republican National Guard," according to a Berlin radiocast reported by the AP.

Pierre Pucheu, former Vichy Minister of Interior, and Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, former Vichy Air Minister, have been transferred to an Algiers military prison where five other prominent Frenchmen are incarcerated.

Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish Government in exile is reported en route to the United States to see President Roosevelt and seek his assistance in improving Polish-Soviet relations.

The British High Command is believed in receipt of detailed plans of German fortifications in Jutland from a Danish lieutenant who escaped to England by plane. The Germans are said to have arrested the lieutenant's fiancee and two of his friends as accomplices.

Portuguese political prisoners, numbering several hundred, have been freed by Government order, and only a few "charged with social crimes" now remain in Portugal's prisons, it was announced from Lisbon.

National: Tanker Cayuse Launched in Mobile

A 22,400-ton tanker, the S. S. Cayuse, was launched at Mobile, Ala., by the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, as the third of its type launched in 11 days.

Newspapers in Birmingham, Ala., returned to normal size with full composing room crews after a work stoppage had reduced a day's editions to smaller sizes.

The S. S. Charles Paddock, a Liberty ship named for the famed American sprinter of the '20's, was sponsored at Wilmington, Calif., by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Charles Prisk, while his widow, Mrs. Neva Prisk Paddock, looked on. The athlete was killed in an Alaskan air crash while serving as a Marine captain last summer.

Approximately 170 day-shift employees in the bar mill of the Republic Steel Corporation's Buffalo plant walked out after reporting for work, a company spokesman said. He asserted the men gave no reason for leaving, but added the company presumed their refusal to work was due to the expiration Dec. 24 of Republic's contract with the C. I. O. United Steelworkers of America.

Americas: Argentina Sets Up Federal Police

Establishment of an Argentine Federal police force, responsible to the President and with duties similar to those of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation, was decreed in Buenos Aires.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Full B-29 Output Expected in 1944

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 27 (AP)—Production of the new Boeing super-bomber, the B-29, will reach "full quantity" during 1944, Phillip G. Johnson, Boeing President, said Dec. 26.

He said production of Flying Fortresses was 146 per cent higher in 1943 than it was in 1942, and that December production was the highest in Boeing history, 92 per cent higher than January, 1943, and 10 times that of the month preceding Pearl Harbor.

"Fortresses are being produced with approximately one third the number of manhours required at the outbreak of the war in one tenth the manhours required when the present production contract started in prewar days," the report said.

"Despite increased cost of labor and design, Fortresses are being delivered to the government at approximately one half the original contract cost."

Sales of Pork Products Said To Be Lagging

Efforts to boost holiday output fail to reduce glut in market despite point 'dividend.'

Pre-holiday Government seizures of many carloads of turkeys destined for civilian trade and cuts in point values of pork products still have not combined to move the mounting surpluses of hams, roast loins of pork, and pork shoulders.

Most holiday buyers wanted turkeys. But, they were not all successful in obtaining them.

Fact is, pork products have moved slowly in New England meat markets, although, from the standpoint both of supply and point values, they constituted the best holiday buy. Many householders, apparently, had not even heard of the Government's "pork dividend"—made possible through Spare Stamp No. 1 in Book 4 being declared valid until Jan. 2 for an extra five points on pork purchases.

This, combined with recent drops in point values, was intended to accelerate the movement of a rapidly mounting "glut" in pork. Roast loins dropped to four points, recently, with center cuts being reduced to seven points a pound. Hams with bone in were reduced to five points, and the boneless hams to six points a pound.

Only Temporary

This "glut" is held to be only temporary. It will last, at best, not much more than three months, according to the bigger meat buyers. At that time, there is likely to be a shortage of pork supplies, along with a corresponding shortage of beef and lamb.

Retailers generally were agreed that this Government seizure and storage of turkeys in cold-storage warehouses already reported to be well filled was not for the purpose of creating a civilian demand for the surplus pork. Rather, these turkey seizures were looked upon as providing necessary back-logs for military emergency needs.

Retailers also pointed out today that barely one in ten customers realized that the extra "pork dividend" had been declared. They just were not greatly interested in pork at any point value. Many who turned to the purchase of a roast of pork as a last-resort substitute for turkey had to be informed that they were in for a "point" bargain.

Seizure of Turkeys

Local Government seizures of turkeys just before Christmas amounted to more than 2,000,000 pounds. While market reports showed fairly adequate supplies of turkeys in other parts of the country, especially on the West Coast where supplies were large and the demand heavy, receipts on the East Coast cities were very light, and demands very heavy.

Against this, turkey supplies in Eastern warehouses are mounting steadily — clearly an indication that the Government is building up its supplies, and that the seizures were not merely for holiday meals for the armed forces.

Meantime, the glut in pork con-

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Americans Invade West New Britain; Massive Allied Invasion Plan Unfolds; President Tackles Rail-Steel Crises

Work stoppage begins at furnaces in several states; Railroad strike set Dec. 30.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Steel and railway labor crises brought President Roosevelt hurriedly back to Washington today.

Consultations immediately began with James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director.

In the steel crisis, the work stoppage already has begun. Reports from Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Canton, Ohio, Chicago and other affected points told of idle plants, as bargaining contracts expired with 214 companies employing 350,000 workers. President Roosevelt's over the week end appeal had not succeeded in averting the initial walkouts.

Among the larger steel mills in which stoppages or suspensions were reported and the approximate number of workers idle were the Republic Steel Corporation and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, Youngstown, Ohio, 30,000; Republic Steel Corporation and Timken Roller Bearing, Canton and Massillon, Ohio, 20,000; Wheeling Steel Corporation, Wheeling, Beech Bottom, and Benwood, W. Va., and Steubenville, Portsmouth, Martins Ferry, and Yorkville, Ohio, 20,000; Great Lakes Steel Corporation, Ecorse, Mich., 7,000; Crucible Steel Company of America, Midland, Pa., 5,700.

The number of idle steel workers passed the 135,000 mark this afternoon.

150,000 Not Affected

Largely unaffected were 150,000 other workers, including those of the world's largest steel producer, the United States Steel Corporation, whose contracts still have several days to run.

A United States Steel spokesman said, however, absenteeism was running between 6 and 8 per cent—more than double the normal rate. He added operations were not curtailed.

Pickets were seen at plants in Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Columbus, Ohio.

In Pittsburgh, Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the steel workers' union sidestepped questions about the walkouts.

"I don't expect to have anything to say today," he said.

In the railway crisis, the deadline for the strike is set for Dec. 30. The situation is complicated by a double dispute, with different demands made by the so-called "operating" brotherhoods, representing the men who actually work on trains, and the so-called "non-operating" unions, representing 1,100,000 maintenance workers. Still another complexity arises from the fact that two of the five operating brotherhoods have

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

War Department warns '44 requirements of armed forces will be heavier than ever.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—The massiveness of the coming cross-Channel invasion of Europe became more fully evident today as high military and political leaders of the Government added new information as to what is in store for Germany in 1944.

The War Department warned that the 1944 production requirements of the armed forces will be heavier than ever and in consequence there must be no relaxation of the nation's productive effort.

It disclosed that while output has already reached a satisfactory peak in several important items of the military program, such as tanks, the emphasis in the coming months will be on offensive weapons, including combat planes, ships, heavy-duty trucks and signal supplies.

Speaking with apparent knowledge of the military operations now being readied, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace foresaw the "complete destruction of German military power in the few months after a successful front has been opened in Europe.

Eisenhower Prediction

This second-front smash from the shores of Britain is not expected, it can be said with some knowledge, in the next few weeks but it is expected in the early months of the new year.

It is significant that in this connection Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who will be in supreme command of the Anglo-American forces, considered it sound to declare, in a statement from Allied headquarters in North Africa this morning, that "we will win the European war in 1944."

The Vice-President put only three conditions in his forecast that the Nazis would be brought to their knees in a few months after the invasion. These were that Germany has no really effective secret weapon, that Americans maintain their will to fight at a high pitch on both the domestic and military fronts, and that there be no let-downs and no overconfidence at home.

Mr. Wallace, in a nation-wide radiocast last night, defined his "Second Front" as "a successful broad-scale landing of Allied troops" co-ordinated with a sustained offensive by the Russians in the east and by the Allied armies in Italy.

This was exactly the military pattern of the next great Allied push outlined by President Roosevelt in his Christmas Eve speech.

Ready for Sacrifices

Mr. Wallace was confident that the American people were ready to make the greater sacrifices necessary to carry the war to a successful climax in 1944.

"Definitely, yes," he said, "so far in this war, outside of the white collar, professional and a few other groups, most people have increased their money incomes, and many are enjoying a higher standard of living than they ever had before. Really serious worldwide wars cannot be won as quickly as possible and at the lowest cost in human lives—when people on the home front think too much about their immediate

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

By a Staff Artist

Allies Strike on Far-Flung Fronts

Upper: Long black arrows show where United States Marines have invaded the western tip of New Britain near Cape Gloucester and seized neighboring Long Island. Small black arrow on New Britain shows where the United States Sixth Army has established a beachhead at Arawa. Small black arrow on New Guinea indicates where Australian jungle fighters have made progress. Lower: Black arrow west of Kiev indicates point at which the Russians have launched a great new winter offensive to supplement their drive on Vitebsk, farther north, and their forward lunge in the Kherson sector, shown by arrow at bottom of map.

Vitiaz Straits closed by new landings; British units sink battleship Scharnhorst.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

United States Marines in substantial force have invaded the strategically important western tip of New Britain Island.

Marines also have landed on near-by Long Island, just north of the Huon Peninsula on New Guinea.

These twin blows, which apparently took the Japanese by surprise, assure the Allies control of the Vitiaz Straits between New Guinea and New Britain and bring the hour of attack on Rabaul, Kavieng, and other key Japanese bases in the Southwest Pacific appreciably nearer.

Front-line dispatches say the Marines are advancing toward the Cape Gloucester airdrome on New Britain, presumably against weak opposition, and are in virtual control of Long Island. The Marines went ashore on New Britain at two points within a 10-mile radius of Cape Gloucester. Arawe, where the United States Sixth Army has established a beachhead, is approximately 60 miles southeast of Cape Gloucester.

Meanwhile, a series of vital blows have been struck by the Allies in the European war theater.

The British Home Fleet has sunk the 26,000-ton German battleship Scharnhorst in a great battle along the convoy route to Murmansk, off North Cape, Norway.

Russian forces have forced the Germans to retreat approximately 25 miles through a 50-mile breach in a new offensive west of Kiev and have practically isolated Vitebsk, hinge of the Nazi central and northern fronts.

In Central Italy, the Allied Fifth Army has seized two strongly defended hills and the Eighth Army has made slight but definite progress in the desperate street battle with the Germans in Ortona on the Adriatic.

And in Yugoslavia, Marshal Broz's Partisans have penetrated the Zagreb area and destroyed an air base 10 miles southeast of the Croat Capital, while British destroyers have shelled the port of Drvenik, north of Split (Spalato).

Details of the Scharnhorst sinking still are few but no word of survivors has eached Britain and there is a possibility that the vessel carried its entire crew of 1,400 to the bottom.

Destruction of this pride of the German surface fleet is undoubtedly one of the most spectacular and important naval victories of the war. It should have four immediate effects. First, it should deal a shattering blow to German morale, especially the morale of the sadly depleted Nazi naval forces. Second, it should make possible the movement of a greatly increased volume of supplies over the convoy route to Murmansk. Third, it should remove a serious threat to the Allied sea flank in the invasion of Europe. And fourth, it should release one or two heavy British Fleet units for service against the Japanese.

In opening their second great winter offensive in less than two weeks, the Russians apparently are seeking first to prevent the Germans from rushing reinforcements to their beleaguered forces in the Vitebsk sector and second to prevent or seriously embarrass Nazi efforts to withdraw to the Dniester, where it has been assumed they might try to "dig in" for a stand while they deal with an Anglo-American assault from the west.

Pacific:

...less than two hours after United States Marines had swarmed

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700-Mile-an-Hour Wind Roars Through New Army Air Tunnel

One of the highest continuous speed air tunnels in the world has been developed by the Ordnance Department, Army Service Forces, Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, Commanding General of the Boston Ordnance District, said today.

The tunnel, designed to build up a wind speed of more than 700 miles an hour, will be used for testing blockbusters of revolutionary design which are to be showered on Germany by new high-speed Army bombers, the General declared.

"The shaft was originally designed to create a wind speed of 500 miles an hour," General Lewis explained, "but this was stepped up, as all indications point to the fact that we are rapidly reaching the speed of sound, which is 770 miles an hour."

A 94-inch centrifugal fan, driven by a 400 horsepower electric motor, blows the air through a circular tunnel made of welded steel plates. The highest wind speed is developed at a point where the tunnel narrows. It is here that bomb components are suspended for testing. Parts which may rip off the components are driven into a recovery room at the end of the tunnel. There they are examined by technicians studying the effect of the terrific wind pressure.

Dial Shows Wind's Speed

An unusual feature of the tunnel equipment is a specially calibrated dial on the control board which gives the speed of the wind inside the tunnel in miles per hour. This kind of computation, it is said, has never before been accomplished in a wind tunnel.

It is expected that the tunnel will prove extremely valuable in solving problems in connection with aerial bombs which fall through the air at speeds exceeding 500 miles an hour.

General Lewis also disclosed today some details from a report of ordnance work in the Australian and Southwest Pacific war theater recently made available to him.

At the same time when Japanese troops were pushing their way across the Owen Stanley Ranges on Port Moresby, Gen. Douglas MacArthur told Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of his air force, that he needed a 105-mm. howitzer in 48 hours.

Never before had one of these howitzers, weighing more than 4,000 pounds, been transported by plane into battle. But General Kenney promptly informed an air force unit in Australia that he was sending a plane for the gun. Aviation-ordnance experts, on the spur of the moment, had to devise a new technique for breaking down the heavy howitzer so that it could be transported by air and then quickly reassembled in New Guinea.

Helped Defeat Japanese

The gun was finally lashed down securely in a Flying Fortress. Then a tractor was put on board, followed by a gun crew and 25 rounds of ammunition.

It was delivered safely, in time to do its part in saving the Allied bridgehead and forcing the Japanese retreat.

Among other pieces of information given out by the Boston Ordnance District today are these:

Army Ordnance is now producing more than 18,000,000 artillery shells a month, compared with 2,700,000 a month during the last war.

Among many valuable sugges-

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Air Teamwork Marks Attack on Marshalls

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Dec. 27—Co-ordination of attacks by land-based and carrier-based planes, which have been a feature of the Pacific war, now is being employed against the Japanese in the Marshall Islands.

These two arms of our aerial offensive have struck Japan's outermost Central Pacific defenses more than 20 times since the beginning of December. In the course of these raids, our fliers have been shooting down 11 Japanese planes in combat for each of our losses and have been sinking an average of one Japanese ship daily.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's announcements and communiqués record 225 tons of bombs dropped this month. Actual figures probably are considerably higher than that. But tonnage means less on a coral atol than on a city like Berlin. The reason air attacks on Pacific islands probably never will build up to the weight of European raids is that targets out here are very small. They consist chiefly of oil

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Allies Speed Plan for All-Front Attack; Strategy Links Channel and Mediterranean

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 27—Speeding up of the second front is expected in certain quarters in London following the appointment of a Supreme Allied Command for invasion from the west.

An outburst of genuine enthusiasm here has greeted the announcement that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery are to lead the Anglo-American "team" which is to liberate Europe from German domination during 1944.

"It is no secret that plans for opening the western front have been speeded up during the conferences of the last few months," the military correspondent of the Sunday Observer writes. Voicing a view that is entirely typical of comment here, he continues:

"Taken together with the American hint of great battles within the next 90 days, the new appointments indicate the opening battle in the west will be co-ordinated with the Russian winter

Eisenhower Is Sure Of Victory in 1944

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 27

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, new commander of the main European invasion force, declared flatly and without qualification today that "we will win the European war in 1944."

General Eisenhower made the statement at a farewell press conference before leaving for Britain to take command of the invasion of Hitler's European "Fortress" from the west or north.

Eisenhower faces greatest task: First Page, Second Section

offensive, and won't wait for a summer campaign in the east."

Since the great Russian breakthrough achieved this week and has been heralded in Moscow as

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By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Dec. 27—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower takes with him to his new command a significance that formerly attached to the Mediterranean theater of war. He now gives it to an impending fresh zone of offensive operations.

Compared with this zone the Mediterranean appears of secondary importance. That doesn't mean that it is unimportant—far from it. It is important for four main reasons.

1. Because it contains now a constant threat of intensified and extended attack upon Nazi-occupied Europe from the south all the way from French Morocco in the west to the borders of Turkey in the east.

2. Because the airfields of Central and Southern Italy are being developed to permit the launching from short range of a heavy bomber offensive upon Germany

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Motorists Get Warning Of Icy Road Conditions

More icy drizzles predicted for this afternoon and possibly tonight, adding to highway conditions that delayed traffic this morning upwards of an hour, brought sharp warnings from State highway officials today to motorists to keep off the roads if they can possibly avoid using their cars.

Hail at 40 degree temperatures in some places last night changing to rain in eastern Massachusetts and to snow in western parts of the State caused the early traffic tieups.

As they combated the conditions, State highway officials congratulated themselves upon their foresight of the last few years in turning more and more to mechanized equipment for sanding, as a projected manpower shortage failed to make any noticeable difference in the efficiency of the department. But one engineer warned that the manpower shortage may be felt by the department when and if we are hit by a major snowstorm.

Traffic was tied up in northern Rhode Island despite 22 State sanding crews who were working all night. Buses were halted in many places and piling up of passenger cars on icy hills was a common incident. One sanding truck that got out of control on a hill, ran right into a house at the foot of the grade.

Massachusetts sanding crews will be out on the roads all day and all night tonight, it was reported, with especial emphasis upon curves, hills and intersections. Parked cars on main highways in many places gave evidence of driving conditions that became too difficult for motorists to continue. And these conditions will become generally worse over the next 12 hours, it was predicted by Massachusetts officials, with little letup in the threatening weather foreseen for today.

So far as sanding equipment is concerned, there will be no shortages this winter in Massachusetts at least, it was announced. If there is a shortage of manpower, it will develop in the trucking end of snow clearance when and if the State has a heavy snowfall. So far, snow falls have been light in western Massachusetts, and prospects seem good for keeping well within the $1,000,000 State appropriation for snow clearance and sanding.

Ordinarily a heavy snowstorm requires the employment of some 1,500 men. Today the department has 600 to 700 men available. That means the hiring of another 700 men from outside the department from a manpower pool that is generally unpredictable today. Hence the possibility of highway troubles this year.

Official weather forecasts for Grater Boston held only small hope of ice-free highways tonight. By late afternoon it might clear, after intermittent drizzles all day. But the prospects of colder weather tonight, around freezing, with continued rainfalls this afternoon, lead highway officials to anticipate more rather than less ice in the next 24 hours.

Book on U. S. In Brookline Makes a Hit

An expansive book weighing five pounds prepared by the Brookline High School Class of 1943 and designed to promote a better understanding of America through presentation of the viewpoints of young people, has won high commendation from the Books Across the Sea, of New York.

Mrs. Beatrice Warde, director of the organization, wrote to Miss Alice H. Spaulding, head of the school English Department, who supervised compilation of the book: "It is a glorious book. If I go back to England before the middle of January, I shall take it in my own hand luggage. If not, it will go in the Office of War Information official bag.

"Meanwhile we shall give a party for it in New York with readings, and get some widely known educators and writers to come and see it while they can. . . . I can say that Books Across the Sea in London and Edinburgh will see to it that this superb book is given the maximum chance to accomplish the noble purpose for which it was so brilliantly written."

In addition to chronicling the history, geography, government and politics of the country, the book cites contributions to the arts, sciences and social services and contains a series of four letters indicative of the thoughts of young people, these sub-headed, "My Family Background," "What I Think of This America of Ours," "The Temperament and Character of Americans as I Know Them," and "Postwar Problems Which Will Face Young People."

The book, which took a full school year of work by three divisions of the graduating class, is typewritten and profusely illustrated. The hundreds of pages make a volume about 4½ inches thick, expertly bound by students.

Belated Christmas—But Oh What Fun

By a Staff Photographer

A Coast Guardsman Reaches Brookline Home and Family Today

Christmas celebrating was delayed a couple of days in the home of Lieut. (j. g.) Joseph Green, U. S. C. G., at 43 Somerset Street, Brookline. The Lieutenant is shown here on the left with his son Stephen, age three; Mrs. Green, and one-year-old David, with the Christmas tree and the presents which were opened today.

Sales of Pork Products Lag

Continued from Page 1

tinues, Lard stocks are mounting at an alarming rate. This type of fat could be used in the manufacture of explosives, just as readily as the waste fats for which the householder is now receiving two points a pound in addition to the established price of four cents a pound.

Almost any type of animal or vegetable fat can be used in making glycerine, according to the chemists, the chief exceptions being sperm oil and jojoba, a vegetable oil. Lard, being edible, must be treated differently than the inedible fats. But it can be used for making the glycerine.

In this connection, the growing supplies of fats, from which soap is made as well as glycerine, has—for the time being at least, forestalled any possible rationing of soap products. Manufacturers of soaps have swung successfully past the critical point, and soap stocks are being built up again.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Sets 1944 Goals for N. E. Farmers

Setting New England farm production goals for 1944, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has asked New England farmers to join with the rest of the nation in cutting down the production of meat and table poultry and to concentrate on more milk and eggs. Poultry and livestock production has been out of line with feed supplies, the Department stated.

New England should increase its production of corn, oats, wheat, rye, and soybeans, while reducing the production of barley and hay, the Agricultural Department asserted. It added that increases are called for in potatoes, fresh vegetables, dry beans, and tobacco.

Some of the New England 1944 farm production goals and the estimated production figures for 1943 given by the Department were as follows (1943 figures first, 1944 goals second):

Milk production (in million pounds): Maine, 612 and 625; New Hampshire, 346 and 350; Vermont, 1,430 and 1,600; Massachusetts, 774 and 840; Rhode Island, 136 and 140; Connecticut, 709 and 709.

Milk cows on farms (in thousands): Maine, 122 and 125; New Hampshire, 67 and 68; Vermont, 267 and 280; Massachusetts, 132 and 140; Rhode Island, 20 and 23; Connecticut, 119 and 126.

Egg production (million dozen): Maine, 33 and 36; New Hampshire, 24 and 24; Vermont, 13 and 13; Massachusetts, 62 and 62; Rhode Island, 6 and 6; Connecticut, 36 and 37.

Turkeys (in thousands): Maine, 43 and 42; New Hampshire, 64 and 62; Vermont, 161 and 148; Massachusetts, 218 and 210; Rhode Island, 36 and 24; Connecticut, 117 and 111.

Corn (in thousand acres): Maine, 17 and 18; New Hampshire, 15 and 17; Vermont, 66 and 70; Massachusetts, 41 and 45; Rhode Island, 8 and 8; Connecticut, 50 and 55.

Oats (thousand acres): Maine, 98 and 104; New Hampshire, 14 and 15; Vermont, 74 and 95; Massachusetts, 18 and 20; Rhode Island, 3 and 3; Connecticut, 12 and 17.

Barley (thousand acres): Maine, 4 and 5; Vermont, 5 and 5.

Hay, tame (thousand acres): Maine, 904 and 875; New Hampshire, 344 and 345; Vermont, 889 and 896; Massachusetts, 350 and 348; Rhode Island, 38 and 33; Connecticut, 201 and 210.

Potatoes (thousand acres): Maine, 192 and 200; New Hampshire, 9 and 10; Vermont, 14 and 16; Massachusetts, 25 and 26; Rhode Island, 6 and 6; Connecticut, 23 and 23.

Dry beans (thousand acres): Maine, 9 and 10; Vermont, 2 and 3.

Tobacco: Massachusetts, 8.2 and 8.8; Connecticut, 14.1 and 15.8.

Eight N. E. Men Reported Missing In Navy Department Casualty List

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Eight New Englanders are reported missing in the latest Navy Department casualty list, released today.

Their names appear among a list of 69 casualties of the U. S. naval forces, not heretofore released.

Publication of this additional list brings to 32,980 the total number of dead, wounded, missing and prisoners of war announced by the Navy Department since Dec. 7, 1941.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

Connecticut

Hugyo, Nicholas Andrew, motor machinist's mate, first class, U. S. Navy. Missing. Wife, Mrs. Alice Mary Hugyo, Danbury.

Quinn, Robert Grover, Lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Quinn, New Haven.

Smith, Charles Wayne, electrician's mate, first class, U. S. Navy. Missing. Wife, Mrs. Helen Louise Smith, Norwich.

Massachusetts

Cunniff, Harold Francis, aviation ordnanceman, third class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Mother, Mrs. Gertrude Paquette, South Boston.

Engels, Joseph Daniel, Lieutenant (Junior Grade), U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Wife, Mrs. Mary R. Engels, Lawrence.

Queen, Frederic Kyle, Lieutenant (Junior Grade) U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Father, Mr. Walter Keer Queen, Needham Heights.

Stravos, Demos, aviation radioman, third class, U. S. Navy. Missing. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Stavos, Worcester.

Rhode Island

Sloan, James Hill, Jr., fireman, first class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Hill Sloan, Cranston, Providence.

Dr. Sven G. Hagglund

The Rev. Dr. Sven G. Hagglund, who passed on in Dorchester Saturday, was founder of the Vasa Lutheran Church of Dorchester, which he served as pastor from 1919. He came to this country from Sweden in 1883, and received degrees from Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., and Augustana Seminary.

In 1924, he was honored by King Gustav of Sweden with the order of R. N. O. in recognition of his religious work. He served as President of the New England Conference of the Augustana Synod from 1917 to 1936, was an honorary member of the Lutheran Seamen's Home board in East Boston, and a member of the board of directors of Upsala College of East Orange, N. J., since 1917.

U. S.-British Unity Stressed By English School Teacher

Britain, to survive as a major world power, must share with the United States the qualities of spontaneity, adventure, and youthfulness, declared Miss Maud M. Boston, English school teacher, who was back in Boston today after two consecutive speaking tours which took her from Coast to Coast.

"Our countries have much to learn from each other," she said in an interview today, "and the unity we both need can be brought about by sharing our problems and by mutual understanding."

Miss Boston, who lives in Louth, near Boston, England, found hospitality in Texas, isolationism in the Middle West, and a familiar sense of being at home in New England.

Typical of Texan hospitality, she feels, was her experience on arriving hours late in San Antonio. She found her hotel reservation had been given to someone else in the belief that she was not coming, so she started walking along the street in search of another hotel. She came upon two men sitting in front of a garage, and asked them if they could tell her what to do.

"You're from England, aren't you, ma'am?" one of them asked her. She admitted she was. "Well," said the Texan, getting up from his chair, "I wouldn't want to think of my wife alone and without a home in England. You wait a minute." He went to the phone, called his wife, and in almost less time than it takes to tell it, Miss Boston had comfortable lodgings for the duration of her stay in San Antonio.

"I like the Midwesterner particularly because of the way he tackles his problems. He gets to the roots of them, airs them, and then sets about it to put them straight in what I consider a remarkably short time. I like the way he thinks of national affairs as his own affairs. And I like the way he is fully conscious of his own community, social, civic, and national defects and attempts to gloss over none of it."

She found the Far West "a hive of activity," with people working at hard jobs who had never worked before.

Miss Boston toured the country telling clubs and civic groups how the English are handling problems of evacuated children, overcrowded and understaffed schools, and juvenile delinquency in wartime. Through the co-operation of Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Miss Boston talked to many women's clubs throughout the land and came away with the feeling that "the women's clubs of America are something everybody ought to be conscious of, because their contribution to the nation is tremendous, almost overwhelming."

"The women's club," she said further, "makes the housewife a far more outstanding member of her own household. By giving her continuously new interests, new knowledge, and up-to-date information on all sorts of things, it keeps her in closer touch with her husband and children, who otherwise would be way ahead of her in contact with affairs of the day."

She said she didn't think English women would take easily to the women's club idea. "We like our tea-parties in our own gardens, if you see what I mean," she smiled. "We are not a group-joining people.

"But today our gardens are all under cultivation for the growing of food, and our tea parties are few and far between. What women's clubs do exist in Britain are turning their attention to postwar planning and to furnishing nutritious meals for children."

She found men's groups interested at hearing of all the many things women in England were doing today for the war effort—more interested than the women she talked to. "But I think that's because they don't realize how much their own wives are doing in the same direction," she said.

During her stay in this country, which has been just about a year long, Miss Boston said she had been the recipient of much intelligent and constructive criticism which she could take back to England. The chief point, she thought, was that British reserve was the worst stumblingblock to understanding between the two nations. "It seems to make Americans feel Britain is not extending a very large hand of fellowship to her principal ally," she said.

Miss Boston, who has thus far traveled at her own expense, is an art teacher and has used her own savings to pay for this trip, accepting nothing for her speaking engagements and has been so eminently successful and popular that the British Information Service have now put her on their staff. She leaves Boston the end of this month for Chicago and Salt Lake City, and now travels on a "Government service" ticket.

"Up to now," she said today, "I have only been able to afford day coaches, and I verily believe I have held the sleeping head of virtually the whole American Army on my shoulder at one time or another."

700-Mile Wind Roars Through Army's Tunnel

Continued from Page 1

tions contributed by ordnance employees is one which has brought about the saving of six tons of armor plate, 12,000 bolts and nuts, 1,500 machine hours, an d7,500 man-hours for each 1,000 armored vehicles turned out.

The Army Ordnance plant at Dixon, Ill., has its own weather bureau to give adequate warning of electrical storms which might endanger employees at their work. The weathermen, in addition to protecting employees, save unnecessary loss of time from premature closing down of operations at the sight of storm clouds before the storm actually approaches.

Children to Give Living Pictures

A series of living pictures—copied from the old masters—will be posed by children of all ages tomorrow night at 8:15 when Mrs. W. Virginia Blanchard presents a benefit performance at New England Mutual Hall in aid of her neighborhood children's clubs.

Sixteen poses are planned including such long-loved pictures as "Boy Blue," "The Torn Hat," "Princes in the Tower," "Boy with Rabbit," "The Age of Innocence," and "Madame LeBrun and her Daughter."

In addition there will be a minuet performed by the children, and some more modern dances. A trio from the New England Conservatory of Music will provide accompaniment for the whole program, and the boy choirs from Trinity and Emanuel churches will sing.

Many nationalities are represented in the group of children who will compose the cast of the pageant, Armenian, Portuguese, Dutch, Italian, French, and others.

Eugene Ashton Perry, famed originator of Perry Pictures, has contributed the pictures which the pageant copies. Merle Daniels of the staff of the Hayden Costume Company is in charge of makeup.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with some light drizzle, probably becoming freezing drizzle in the interior suburbs; slightly colder tonight with the lowest temperature near freezing; Tuesday cloudy with occasional light rain and becoming colder; gentle winds tonight becoming moderate late Tuesday.

Southwestern Maine: Cloudy with occasional light snow and becoming colder in north portion, intermittent very light freezing drizzle south portion tonight; Tuesday cloudy with occasional snow flurries and turning colder; diminishing winds tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with some very light freezing drizzle slightly colder tonight; Tuesday cloudy with occasional snow flurries and turning colder.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Cloudy with intermittent very light drizzle with risk of some freezing drizzle in interior, slightly colder tonight; Tuesday cloudy with occasional light rain and becominng colder.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:30 p. m.: height 9.7 feet.
Tuesday, 12:44 a. m.: height 11.4 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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N. H. Takes Initial Steps To Cushion Coming Peace

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27—New Hampshire is giving increased thought to the postwar period. In his address before the 70th annual meeting of the New Hampshire State Grange, retiring Master William J. Neal has warned that New Hampshire faces a long, uphill battle to attract its population to return to the State with the coming of peace and to restore its industrial position. Following Mr. Neal's remarks the State Postwar Planning and Rehabilitation Committee considered plans to establish a full-time, paid organization to aid in the postwar rehabilitation of New Hampshire.

Fuel Situation

From now on all fuel problems and appeals for hard coal will be handled by State Fuel Administrator Owen J. Brown of Portsmouth, who is establishing headquarters at the State House. Mr. Brown will operate under the supervision of National Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes. In recent weeks there has been discord between various officials over methods to be followed in seeking more fuel. In some cases appeals have been made to Senators and Representatives in Congress. If such is done in the future, these appeals will be sent back to State Administrator Brown. Volunteer deputies to Administrator Brown will be named for the various communities of the State.

Highway Income

The New Hampshire Highway Department's income this year is running far ahead of expectations. Under normal conditions the department has received $6,000,000 a year from motor vehicle registrations and the gasoline tax. This income shrunk to $4,600,000 in 1942. For this year lawmakers estimated this revenue at $2,750,000. But the first 10 months of the department's fiscal year indicate that the income for the year will approximate $3,900,000.

Passenger car registrations are down about 12 per cent. About six per cent fewer trucks are registered. But the trucks operating are putting on greater mileage, using more gasoline. The Highway Department has greatly curbed its operations; is planning extensive post-war construction; and is putting itself in financial share to finance such a post-war program.

Jobs for Veterans

"Never again must we permit our soldiers to tramp the streets day after day without finding an opportunity to work. To prevent that condition in the future is the No. 1 postwar job of the United States," according to Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, Director of Selective Service in New Hampshire.

General Bowen says that the Selective Service System, the Veterans' administration, the United States Employment Service, the United States Civil Service and other Federal agencies will collaborate.

"The re-employment plans of the Federal Government," he asserts, "will ultimately involve every public and private agency which is related to this problem, with the Selective Service System by statute functioning as the mobilizer of the public interest, and co-ordinator of the efforts of all such agencies, including industry."

Answers to Interrogatories In the Dorsey Case Are Filed

Special answers to interrogatories made in connection with the case of Capt. John A. Dorsey, one of six Boston police officials indicted on charges of conspiracy to permit gambling in Boston, have been filed by William F. Hayes, Assistant Attorney General, in the Suffolk Superior Court.

The interrogatories were propounded by Wendell P. Murray, Captain Dorsey's counsel. Captain Dorsey and four other police officials are scheduled to go on trial on Jan. 3.

The answers follow:

Under the designation "Persons"—"The Commonwealth says that the defendant, John A. Dorsey, was a member of a conspiracy with all the defendants named in the indictments herein, and with other members of the Boston police department whose names and a more particular description of whom were unknown to the Grand Jury, and who willfully and knowingly joined the conspiracy from time to time, and other members of the Boston police department whose names and a more particular description of whom were also unknown to the Grand Jury who were unwittingly made instruments to further the objects of the conspiracy, and with Joseph F. Timilty, who used the real or supposed power of the office of Police Commissioner of the City of Boston to further the ends of the conspiracy."

Under the designation "Place"—"The Commonwealth says that the place where the original illegal design was formulated was unknown to the Grand Jury, but says that overt acts in consequence of the existence of the conspiracy and in pursuance thereof took place in the City of Boston, and other acts having a direct relation to those in Boston, took place in the cities of Cambridge and Somerville."

Under the heading "Time"—"The Commonwealth says that the conspiracy, as a continuing offense, existed throughout the entire period set forth in the indictment."

Under the heading "Reservation" the answer concludes—"The Commonwealth reserves the right in accordance with the order, and otherwise, to submit evidence on any of the above subjects because of knowledge relating thereto which came to the attention of the Commonwealth subsequent to the return of the indictment."

Arthur M. Eunson

Sergeant Arthur M. Eunson, who with five other Boston police officers, was to have gone on trial in Suffolk Superior Court next week on the second indictment in the so-called "rackets" cases, passed on at his South Boston home today, after a long illness.

Sergeant Eunson and the other officers were first indicted last March on a charge of "conspiracy to permit gambling." Later these indictments were quashed, but subsequently Sergeant Eunson and others in the group were reindicted.

Sergeant Eunson was a native of Cambridge and had been serving with the police department for nearly 17 years. After three years as a patrolman he was made special officer at the South Boston station in 1930 and was frequently commended for his efficient and intelligent service. In 1937 he was promoted to Sergeant and was transferred to the Warren Avenue division in the South End.

Amy F. Dalrymple

Amy Florence Dalrymple, who passed on Saturday, was a colorful Bostonian character who was known to the many customers of her Blue Ship Tea Room at T Wharf as "Skipper."

Carrying on an art career in a studio at T Wharf, the "Skipper" first attracted visitors to the Wharf through her paintings. So many came she started serving tea and lunches, and gradually the studio became a full-fledged tea room. She was a graduate of the Massachusetts School of Art and taught art at Rollins College in Florida for several years. She became well known for her lusterware paintings.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana will present "Drama of Wartime Russia," an illustrated lecture in Wellesley Hall, 581 Boylston Street, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Young Americans in a Pageant of Art, living reproductions of paintings, native folk songs, and dances will be shown in the New England Mutual Hall, 225 Clarendon Street at 8:15 p. m.

Wednesday

Two free movies, "Winter Wonderland," and "Vanishing Herds," will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Connecticut Served

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 27 (AP)—No need of a courier air service exists in Connecticut, Wing Commander Thomas Lockhart, said today, commenting on an announcement the Massachusetts branch of the Civil Air Patrol will soon set up a war emergency air transport service in that State. Commander Lockhart said large industrial plants have their own air service here and the commercial service is adequately covering Connecticut's needs.

War Emergency Transport Planned

A war emergency transport system with more than a score of planes and 28 pilots will be set up within the next few days by the Massachusetts Wing of the Civil Air Patrol, it was announced today by Maj. John E. Shennett, Wing Commander.

Planes of the Civil Air Patrol, Major Shennett said, will be based at seven air fields in Massachusetts, and will be used to carry important personnel for industry and military units and to ferry critical shipments of cargo. Fields where planes will be stationed are: Logan Airport, East Boston; Gardner; Bolton; Northampton; Agawam; Grafton and Norwood.

The planes will be available for missions throughout New England and to points as far away as New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. If necessary, they will fly to any point in the United States.

Co-operating with the Civil Air Patrol, the New England Council, Associated Industries of Massachusetts and the Boston Chamber of Commerce have sent out circulars to war plants explaining the service.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "L," "M," "N," "P," and "Q" now valid; all expire Jan. 1. "R" stamps now valid; "S" become valid Jan. 2; "T," Jan. 9; and "U," Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Spare stamp No. 1 in Book 4 worth five points on purchases of pork products through Jan. 2.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" become valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Dr. Lee S. McCollester

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 27 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Lee Sullivan McCollester, who passed on here yesterday, was Dean Emeritus of Crane Theological School, Tufts College, Medford, Mass. He was long prominent in the Universalist ministry and a close friend of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford.

Born in Westmoreland, N. H., he was educated in Maine, New Hampshire and Ohio schools and was graduated from Tufts in 1881, receiving a B. D. degree three years later. He became Dean of Crane Theological School in 1912.

Phone Removals Sought

A request from the Brookline Taxpayers' Association to have telephones in the homes of local air-raid wardens removed at once because "current conditions do not warrant continuance of this service" has been received by the Brookline Board of Selectmen.

the house of tweed

130 Newbury St Boston — 90 Central St Wellesley

Final Clearance

Tuesday, Dec. 28th, 9:30 A. M.

DRESSES

Wools — Crepes — Velvets

formerly to $89.95

$8.95 to $39.95

COATS and SUITS

$25 to $150

Cash Only — All Sales Final

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All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

OCR to Step Up Output Of 'Vital' Bobby Pins

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Aimed at silencing one of the loudest squawks from the home front, a program for expanded 1944 production of simple and easy-to-make civilian goods is about ready to be launched by the Office of Civilian Requirements.

The plan for action developed after a study disclosed that, while civilians accept the scarcity of refrigerators, washing machines and other major conveniences, they're really griping about shortages of the "little things in life," like bobby pins, pots and pans, elastic tape and textile products.

Prospects for adequate production of all textile products are "fair to good." The recent directive of Fred M. Vinson, Stabilization Director, which permits a complete revision of price structures to stimulate production, will be tried first on textiles.

Orders already approved have doubled production of bobbie pins. Adequate supplies of synthetic rubber for tape and girdles have been allocated, and these items will be back in circulation soon after the first of the year under present plans.

The outlook for women's hosiery isn't so ogod. They'll be warm and plentiful, of lisle and rayon, but the sleek nylons of prewar days haven't a chance. War needs all the nylon we produce.

The OCR will recommend doubled 1944 production of washtubs, and comparable increases in pails, buckets, pots and pans. Steel prospects are improving.

Expansion of alarm clocks and washing machine output is highly unlikely, the OCR survey indicates. Alarm clocks are complicated gadgets, and experienced workmen are occupied with making explosives timing devices. Washing machines require electric motors needed in war goods.

The OCR survey shows that leather and manpower for shoe production will match 1943 totals, with expansion unlikely. A shift to production of children's shoes may be decreed under the Vinson order.

Prospects are good for pot scourers, pins, safety pins and knives and forks. The outlook for expanded production of electric irons is only fair, with copper shortages likely to hold the increase down. There is also little hope for significant increases in flashlight batteries, which are widely used in military operations.

Hopkins Denies Writing Letter Predicting Willkie Nomination

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, intimate of President Robsevelt, denied he had written a letter predicting Wendell L. Willkie would be the next Republican Presidential nominee, while C. Nelson Sparks, former Republican Mayor of Akron, came back with the assertion he has the original.

The purported letter, interpreted by some as an attempt to "purge" Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, with Mr. Willkie's aid, is quoted in Mr. Sparks' book, "One Man—Wendell Willkie."

The book, which also charges Mr. Willkie supporters attempted to "buy delegates" at the Republican National Convention in 1940 and which has been called "sheer bunk" by Mr. Willkie, is the subject of a proposed Senate investigation under a resolution offered by Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota. Leading Senators say the inquiry probably will never take place.

Quotes from the letter which Mr. Sparks says Mr. Hopkins wrote Aug. 17 to Dr. Umphrey Lee, President of Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas, are published in Mr. Sparks' book as follows:

"What has been done in the matter? Will you write me please? What developments in the other situation? Wendell Willkie is going to be the man, in my opinion, and I can promise you good co-operation from that quarter if you think it would be helpful."

From this letter, Mr. Sparks concludes that the White House expects Mr. Willkie to be the nominee. Representative John Rankin (D), of Mississippi, said on the House floor Nov. 26 that the book reveals a scheme to use the "corrupt Willkie machine" to purge certain Senators in the next Democratic primaries.

Although Senator Connally is not up for re-election until 1946, his name was mentioned in published reports as being the target of the alleged Hopkins letter and that Dr. Lee was being groomed to run for the Senate seat. Dr. Lee previously denied knowledge of the letter.

Mr. Hopkins said in an interview he had written Senator Connally denying authorship of such a letter, that he was in Quebec attending the conference of Allied leaders on Aug. 17 when Mr. Sparks says it was written, and he does not know Dr. Lee.

Senator Connally said he had not yet seen Mr. Hopkins' letter to him but supposed it was at his Capitol office.

Mr. Sparks, at Akron, declared he had the original letter in which he charged Mr. Hopkins predicted Mr. Willkie would be the next Republican Presidential candidate.

Mr. Sparks announced he released photostatic copies of the letter to the nation's press.

ODT Encourages New Railroad Cars

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Prospects for a greater use of steel alloys and other materials in building railroad equipment were outlined recently by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of War Transportation.

Mr. Eastman told a Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee investigating shortages of box cars and other equipment that the railroads are "now satisfied" with their priorities for new locomotives.

"In the case of freight cars," Mr. Eastman said, "the railroads have reduced their 1944 requests from 84,000 to 50,000 and present orders run around 45,000." The ODT, he said, "would like to see 70,000 to 80,000 built."

The demand now is for box cars rather than the open flat-top cipal need up until a few months ago.

"The War Production Board is opening the door to construction of passenger cars of aluminum," Mr. Eastman added.

Paul B. Johnson

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 27 (AP)—Paul B. Johnson, who passed on here yesterday, had been Governor of Mississippi since Jan. 16, 1940.

He was succeeded immediately by Lieut. Gov. Dennis Murphree, his close political friend, who will serve as Governor until Jan. 18, when Governor-Elect Thomas L. Bailey of Meridian will be inaugurated.

Governor Johnson was born on a small farm at Hillsboro, in Scott County, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Benton Johnson, native Mississippians. He was elected the State's 46th Governor on Aug. 29, 1939.

Governor Johnson was fond of saying:

"Ever notice that there is usually a runt pig in every litter? Those runts, if given a chance to get as much food, can grow into just as fine a hog as the others. That's what I've tried to do—help give 'runt-pig people' a chance."

Governor Johnson's administration, through collection of the sales tax and other revenue measures, piled up the largest treasury surplus in Mississippi's history. It is officially estimated to reach $24,000,000 next year.

Screen Players on Tour Of Camps and Hospitals

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 27 (AP)—More than 150 screen players departed yesterday on 80 tours of service camps and hospitals in every section of the nation, the Hollywood Victory Committee reported.

The group, whose entertainments will be presented between now and New Year's Eve, includes Ginger Rogers, Hedy Lamarr, Joan Crawford, Walter Pidgeon, Mickey Rooney, Dick Powell, Robert Young, Fred MacMurray, Wallace Beery, Franchot Tone, Irene Dunne, Lucille Ball, Brian Aherne, Jinx Falkenburg, Francis Lederer, and Alan Marshall.

Citizenship Granted To Walter Pidgeon

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27 (AP)—Screen Actor Walter Pidgeon's 1943 Christmas present: American citizenship, granted Dec. 24 in Federal Court.

Mr. Pidgeon, born in Canada, was the first of 600 persons to reach the courtroom, where Judge Ralph E. Jenney conducted the final naturalization ceremony.

Placed off calendar was a citizenship hearing for Rudolph Sieber, native of Czechoslovakia and husband of film star Marlene Dietrich. Mr. Sieber is ill in New York, the Court was advised.

Scharnhorst Loss a Blow To Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 27—The sinking of the German battleship Scharnhorst off North Cape yesterday evening is a naval victory certain to have important strategic consequences.

The Scharnhorst, powerful craft of 26,000 tons, was brought to action by units of the British Home Fleet under command of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser.

According to the Admiralty communiqué, whose terse terms give the only official information yet available here, it was sunk during the evening of Dec. 26 after a battle which began in the afternoon and apparently arose out of a German attempt to attack a North Russian convoy which British naval units were covering.

Route to Russia Eased

The immediate significance of this successful action against the Scharnhorst is that it disposes of one of Germany's few big battleships.

The Scharnhorst's sister ship, the Gneisenau, is presumably still in harbor somewhere along the Norwegian coast. So is the Tirpitz which was attacked and hit by British midget submarines some time ago.

This important reduction in the number and power of remaining German naval units means the task of escorting convoys to Russia by the northern route will be greatly eased.

It means furthermore that the size of the British and American naval forces now maintained in North Atlantic waters can if desired be reduced, and certain of the more powerful craft can be detached for use in the Pacific if needed.

Heavy Blow to Germany

It means furthermore that, should an attack on Norway be contemplated as part of the invasion from north and west, German defenses have been weakened by the loss of one of its big battleships, and Allied amphibious operations in the Norwegian fjords have been made proportionately easier.

It means, finally, that the strength of the German Navy, both offensive and defensive, has been dealt an extremely heavy blow.

Without its sister ship, the Gneisenau has been deprived of a great deal of its potential usefulness.

Thus there is no doubt that German naval strength has received a setback likely to have major repercussions not only on Allied amphibious strategy but also perhaps on German morale.

Invasion Report: 73 P. C. American

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The United States will furnish 73 per cent and Great Britain 27 per cent of the troops to be used in the gigantic European attack on Germany, Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado says he has been informed.

Senator Johnson, a member of the Military Affairs Committee who maintains close touch with Army developments, says he obtained this estimate from what he considers a thoroughly reliable source. He adds that he believes the stated proportions justify the selection of an American—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—as Commander in Chief of the Allied Invasion Forces.

"Since we are going to furnish most of the men and have to do most of the fighting," the Coloradan observes, "I am glad that an American is to be at the head of the invasion forces."

From other sources it was learned that the decision calling on the American forces to bear the major burden of the invasion rested on the fact that the British do not have reserves which would permit them to pour an unlimited number of men into the invasion force.

Tangerine Queen

Wide World

Reigns Over Citrus Realm

Miss Gloria Lansden, Florida's Tangerine Queen, shown as she held a brief sway over her citrus kingdom. Almost as soon as the picture was snapped, she was a queen without a kingdom, for soldiers stationed at nearby camps attacked and ate the tangerine background.

Big Strides in Air Transport Forecast After War by CAA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Airline service to small cities, revolutionary air traffic control devices, and a greatly enlarged airport system were among postwar possibilties explored by the Civil Aeronautics Administration during 1943, Charles I. Stanton, CAA head, stated in a year-end review of CAA activities.

"We have in aviation a $20,000,000,000 industry, employing 2,500,000 people," Mr. Stanton said. "War has made it our leading business, and while we must continue to concentrate on war activities, the Civil Aeronautics Administration believes the time has come to plan for minimizing the inevitable curtailment that peace will bring.

"With proper planning, aviation will come out of the war far bigger than when it entered. We had 25,000 civil aircraft in 1939. Three years after the war we should have 300,000, and by the end of the first postwar decade 500,000 planes," he continued.

Service to Armed Forces

Mr. Stanton pointed out that major activities of the CAA were necessarily devoted to directly serving the armed forces. This included the $400,000,000 defense airport program; operation of a 35,000-mile airway system of which 85 per cent of the traffic was military; engineering, factory, and flight inspection of military transports and other noncombat planes; and flight training of more than 200,000 men for the Army and Navy.

The CAA airport program during 1943 increased the number of American landing fields suitable for transport aircraft from 660 to 940 so that today in all categories the United States has about 3,000 airports, the report said.

For the early postwar years, however, Mr. Stanton estimated a need for double the present number of airfields. A total of 6,000 airports, he said, might cost approximately $800,000,000, a sum equal to the present investment in airports. He proposed a federal-air system of financing such new airport construction, similar to the procedure followed in road building.

Control Devices Studied

As traffic began to approach capacity on certain busy sectors of the airways, the CAA personnel began the intensified study of new control devices, Mr. Stanton said. These included development of electrical boards for automatic posting of flight-progress reports; omni-directional radio markers, which send out signals in all directions instead of the conventional radio range stations which now emit signals along four predetermined courses; and electronic anticollision devices by which pilots will be able to see on their instrument panels the location of all planes within the danger zone around them.

Safety records grew, Mr. Stanton added, despite heavier loading and greater utilization of air-line planes. The number of miles flown for each fatal accident reached an all-time high of 45,560,835 in 1943, as compared with 22,020,572 in 1942.

The CAA's War Training Service conducted approximately 250,000 flight courses during 1943 to Army and Navy cadets. The inauguration of CAA 10-hour flight-indoctrination courses for all Army cadets during their college training was attributed by the CAA head as one of the reasons for the vast increase in the total of 70,000 courses in 1942.

Pilots on Increase

Pilots with CAA certificates increased to 124,050 in 1943 as compared with 110,510 in 1942, the report added. This increase included military pilots who chose to acquire civilian certificates, and civilians who trained for essential flying jobs such as instructors or members of the Civil Air Patrol.

Air-line activities increased despite the fact that by the beginning of 1943 the Army had requisitioned about half of the domestic air lines' fleet of 359 planes in prewar service, Mr. Stanton said.

After declaring that the short-haul market "represents perhaps the largest chunk of travel business potentially available to our domestic air lines," Mr. Stanton added that possibilities of extending air-line service to many smaller cities were outlined by him at hearings of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Mr. Stanton pointed out that now only 52 of the 122 cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population have direct air service, and only 58 of the 413 communities in the 10,000 to 25,000 population bracket are so served.

N. Y. Watchman Wins Penalty Pay; Similar Claims Put at $12,000,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Appellate Division yesterday handed down a decision favoring a building night watchman which a realty organization estimated would affect more than $12,000,000 in similar claims for overtime wages and penalties by building service employees in Manhattan alone.

The court held in a three-to-two decision that:

A building service worker, employed by a landlord whose tenants are engaged in "the production of goods for interstate commerce," could—where his employer failed to pay overtime wages at the end of each week or work period—collect penalty damages equal to the amount of the overtime due plus attorney fees.

The court also ruled that a claim for penalty damages may be prosecuted even though a formal release has been signed by the employee waiving all future claims.

The decision resulted from a suit brought by William J. O'Neil, a night watchman in a loft building, against his employer, the Brooklyn Savings Bank. The Realty Advisory Board of Labor Relations, Inc., estimated similar claims "in the Borough of Manhattan are in excess of $12,000,000."

The night watchman contended through counsel that although his employer had paid him $423.16 in full settlement of all overtime wages, he was entitled to an "equal amount in litigated damages" plus attorney fees because his employer failed to pay the overtime at the end of each weekly period.

He acknowledged that he signed a receipt for the $423.16 releasing his employer from further claims, but contended the release did not bar him from instituting a claim for double damages under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Municipal court denied the claim, but its decision was reversed by the appellate term of the Supreme Court. The appellate division's ruling today resulted from an appeal granted by the appellate term.

Roosevelts Enjoy Homey Christmas

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Dec. 27 (AP)—It was an old-fashioned Christmas for the President and Mrs. Roosevelt—a day to enjoy family and friends and to observe Yuletide traditions which the Roosevelts consider entirely their own.

Like most other American families, they celebrated Christmas in their own home, but it was the first time they had done so since Mr. Roosevelt became Chief Executive in 1933.

The Roosevelt observance followed a pattern set many years ago. Seven grandchildren were up early, eyeing eagerly the presents under a tall Christmas tree.

It was just too much to expect excited youngsters to wait until afternoon to open their gifts, as did the oldsters. So they soon were busy peeking into packages, pulling out treasures and exclaiming with delight.

The tree was set up in the library of the stone and stucco Roosevelt home.

A few old friends and neighbors were in and out during the day, but for the most part Christmas at the Roosevelts was a family affair. Three of the five children were home, but the two oldest boys, James and Elliott, the former a Marine officer and the latter an army officer, were unable to join the reunion.

Franklin, Jr., and John, both Naval Lieutenants, received Christmas leave and were on hand with their wives and children. Present also was Mrs. John Boettiger, the only daughter. The grandchildren ranged from 16-year-old Eleanor, the daughter of Mrs. Boettiger, down to Anna, the daughter of John, who was a year old ten days ago.

N. A. M. Backs Air-Line Competition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Proponents of competitive air lines in the American postwar aviation picture found an expected ally today in the National Association of Manufacturers, which placed itself squarely on the record against the "one big company" thesis advanced recently by Pan American Airways.

The Association also declared for "freedom of the air" in the post-world to come, a term it defined as meaning equal access to airports used in international traffic. It reserved, however, intrastate travel of vessels or aeroplanes to the nation where such travel occurs.

These suggestions appear in the report of its Postwar Committee for 1943, a booklet of 93 printed pages which was released in part during the N. A. M. war conference here two weeks ago, but in whole today. It represents the second year of deliberation of a committee of more than 150 business men from all parts of the country.

Balancing Lend-Lease

"Just as we have encouraged competition in domestic business," the report says, "so should we provide for competition in postwar air transport under proper safety and traffic regulations and certificates of public necessity and convenience."

The Association further suggested in connection with a progressive cancellation of lend-lease balances after the war that a condition for such cancellation shall be equal access to international airports for United States commercial aircraft engaged in international transportation.

In addition to stepping into the current discussion of the postwar aviation problem, the Committee recommended future participation by the United States in a world organization open to all nations who subscribe to the principal of judicial settlement of all disputes as one means of preventing a third world war.

To this end it makes what it considers two practical suggestions: First, the restoration of the World Court at The Hague as it was known before the Germans closed it; second, the exacting of reparations from the defeated enemy only for nonmilitary damages, such as looting.

The report also contains detailed principles and proposals for the N. A. M.'s already announced policy of the quick termination of approximately $50,000,000,000 of war contracts by quick negotiations instead of long-drawn-out settlement, which, the Committee feels, would tie up the funds needed by business for civilian production and employment.

Getting Rid of Controls

While admitting the possibility that wartime controls of prices, wages, jobs and materials may continue for some time after the last shot is fired, the Committee recommends that the different controls should expire by legislation 12 months after hostilities end and at such earlier date as economically possible.

A liberal demobilization program for the returning members of the armed forces is sketched in the report. Briefly, it would give each service man a 21-day postwar furlough, a civilian clothing allowance of $100, a maximum base pay of $100 a month plus family allowances for the first three months after discharge, and during the second three months, a maximum base pay of $50 a month.

In a section of the report devoted to the outlook for postwar construction employment, the committee finds on what it describes as a "conservative method of estimation" that "the on-site and off-site construction employment available in the 18 months after hostilities should be over $15,000,000,000 of work providing employment for nearly 6,500,000 persons."

Wilfred Sykes, chairman of the Committee and President of Inland Steel Company of Chicago, sounds this warning note in the introduction to the report:

"We can be sure that if these problems are not solved, we will be on the way to unrest and disaster within the country and to war without."

OPA Enlists Banks In Gas-Coupon Drive

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Extending its drive to strengthen enforcement of gasoline rationing, the Office of Price Administration has enlisted the aid of all banks where gasoline coupons are deposited by suppliers of fuel.

Asserting that a counterfeit ring recently uncovered had passed enough illegal coupons "to supply gasoline to take 1,000 bombers over Berlin for five successive nights," OPA has asked the banks to:

Report any suspicious coupons to district OPA offices; refuse to accept for deposit any gummed sheet which is not completely filled out on the face, and exercise extreme care in safeguarding coupons between acceptance and cremation, as well as during cremation.

'Santa' Pleased With His Present

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—This is what happened when a Congressman met Santa Claus.

Representative Carl Curtis (R) of Nebraska helped his two children, 4 and 7, write Santa, and he went along while they delivered the letters to a bewhiskered, kindly gentleman at a Washington department store.

The letters, it so happened, were scribbled on Mr. Curtis' official stationery. And, Mr. Curtis related, when Santa spied the Congressional letterhead he stood up, thrust out his hand and beamed:

"Congressman, I'm glad to meet you. I'm a Spanish-American War veteran, and I want to thank you for that pension."

"Well," Mr. Curtis told friends, "the kids were pop-eyed."

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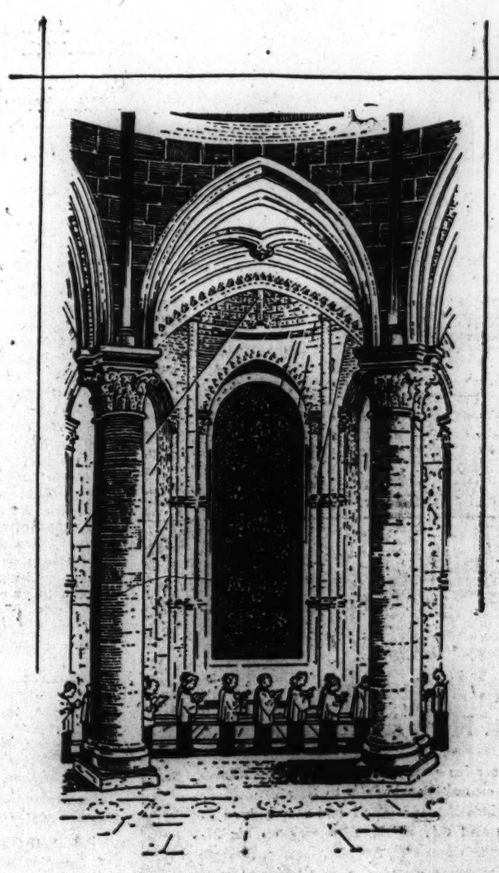

May "Peace on earth, good will toward men" soon sing in the hearts of men—everywhere.

Rogers Peet Company

Women Descendants Of Ancients to Meet

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, National President of the Women Descendants of the Ancient ahd Honorable Artillery Company, will be guest of honor at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts branch of the organization at the Engineers Club, Dec. 30, at 12:30 p. m. Mrs. Frank Berry Sanborn, President of the Massachusetts Court of Assistants, as the State society is called, will preside at the luncheon and business session.

Organized in Boston in 1927, the Women Descendants are an auxiliary to a military comany that dates back to the time of Henry VIII. The men's company has been an active military organization in this country since 1634 when "divers gentlemen and others out of their care of the public weal and safety" secured a charter from Governor Winthrop of the Massachusetts Colony. It is thought that no one was eligible to belong in those days unless he was a "freeman."

In line with one of the chief objects of the Women Descendants —to keep alive the heritage of the past—Mrs. Sanborn has unearthed and distributed copies of the original freeman's oath adopted by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1634. This oath, she says, indicates the care the Colony took to see that those who were to have a voice in its government would support democratic principles and keep an eye out for fifth columnists. No colonist could vote or hold property unless he was a "freeman."

Mrs. Sanborn believes that this oath should have special interest in these days when democratic government is on trial as never before. This is what she finally ferreted out of the old records of the Colony, complete with the ancient spelling:

"I (A. B.) by God's providence an inhabitant and freeman within the jurisdiceon of this Commonwealth, doe freely acknowledge myself to be subject to the government thereof, and therefore doe heere sweare by the great and dreadful name of the everliving God, that I will be true and faithful to the same, & will accordingly yeilde assistance & support thereunto with my pe'on and estate, as in equity I am bound and will truly endeavor to maintaine & preserve all the libertyes and privilidges thereof, submitting myself to the wholesome lawes and orders made and established by the same, and furthr I will not plott nor practise any evill against it, nor consent to any that shall soe doe, but will timely discover & reveale the same to lawful authority now here established for the speedy preventing thereof. Moreover, I do solemnly bynde myself in the sight of God, that when I shall be called to give my voice touching such matter of this state wherein ffreemen are to deale I will give my vote and suffrage as I shall judge in my own conscience may best conduce & tend to the publique weale of the body without respect of peons or favr of any man. So help me God in the Lord Jesus."

Marionette Play

A holiday treat is in store foi Boston children on Dec. 28, 29, and 30 when the Junior League Players will present the marionette play, "Nobody's Boy," at the Peabody Playhouse. The production, by the Suzar Marionette Company, comes from New York and has performed for other Junior Leagues. The story is a translation of a French tale, "Sans Famille," by Hector Malot. Proceeds from these performances will finance three free shows for Boston's under-privileged children.

Miss Jane S. Megrew is chairman of the committee working for the success of the show. Its members include Mrs. John E. Yerxa, Mrs. Edward N. Fenno, Miss Lydia Evans, Mrs. C. Chauncey Gray Mrs. Darcy Curwen, Miss Gloria Bond, and Mrs. Kenneth H. Perkins. Tickets are on sale at Junior League headquarters, Zero Marlborough Street.

Movies of Birds

Cleveland P. Grant, who is nationally known for his colored motion pictures of birds, will show some of them on the next Morning of Diversion program in New England Mutual Hall, Dec. 29 at 11 o'clock. They will include slow-motion analyses of birds in flight.

Hot beverage will be served from 10 to 10:45 o'clock, and the hostesses are Mrs. Frederic H. Curtiss, Mrs. Frank J. Fahey, Mrs. C. Colby Hewitt, Mrs. H. Nelson Keene, Mrs. Frank Jenkins, Mrs. Paul Foster Clark, Mrs. George N. Proctor, Mrs. P. Somers Smythe, Mrs. Gardner C. Walworth, Mrs. Richard Engstrom, and Mrs. James C. Duane.

Life Behind Enemy Lines Told By Six Survivors of 'Bugville'

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON BOUGAINVILLE, Solomon Islands, Dec. 12. Delayed. (AP)—Move over, you heroes of Bugville—or Bougainville as the map makers chose to call it—and make room for six more stalwarts.

Their names are Lieut. Jack R. West of Ankeny, Iowa; Corporal John Stafford of Faulkton, S. D.; Corporal Edward C. Hynes of Cambridge, Mass.; Pfc. Robert T. Wannop of Buffalo, N. Y.; Pfc. William B. Allen of Plainfield, N. J., and Pfc. Raymond B. O'Connell of Framingham, Mass.

They are the men who came tearing through the jungle, the Japanese lines and our own artillery fire to lead the way for the safe removal of 65 more Americans trapped beyond the enemy lines near Koromokina Lagoon.

Sergeant James E. Hague, Marine combat correspondent of Bridgeport, Conn., wrote of their exploits today.

Lieutenant West, former All-Big Six football center at Iowa State, led a party of 70 far in advance of the American lines. They ran into Japanese opposition from an unexpected source. Efforts to get in touch with Allied headquarters by radio failed.

So Lieutenant West started back with five men to direct artillery fire so the other 65 could escape. They started down the beach expecting to meet nothing but friendly troops. They heard a shot which they took to be one of the American outposts taking no chances.

"I told the men to hit the brush and I took my rifle and slung it over my shoulder to show I was friendly and walked down the beach with arms upraised," Lieutenant West said. "A second shot convinced me of my error so I high-tailed it for the bushes."

The six Americans snaked through the brush and the Japanese outpost didn't bother them again.

Five hundred yards from their own lines they ran into American artillery fire. All men took cover but Lieutenant West was hit in the back by a piece of shrapnel. Private First Class Allen was turned over completely in a foxhole by a shell, but wasn't injured.

When the barrage stopped they moved forward and once again mistook Japanese for friendly troops. Corporal Stafford walked up to men digging a foxhole, saying, "Hey, Mac, got a corpsman in there?"

Suddenly Corporal Stafford realized the foxhole diggers weren't Marines. He shot one. Lieutenant West, Private Allen and Private Wannop got one each, and Corporal Stafford got the fifth and last.

Finally they made their own lines where the wounded West directed laying down an artillery barrage that enabled the trapped 65 to be evacuated by Higgins boats.

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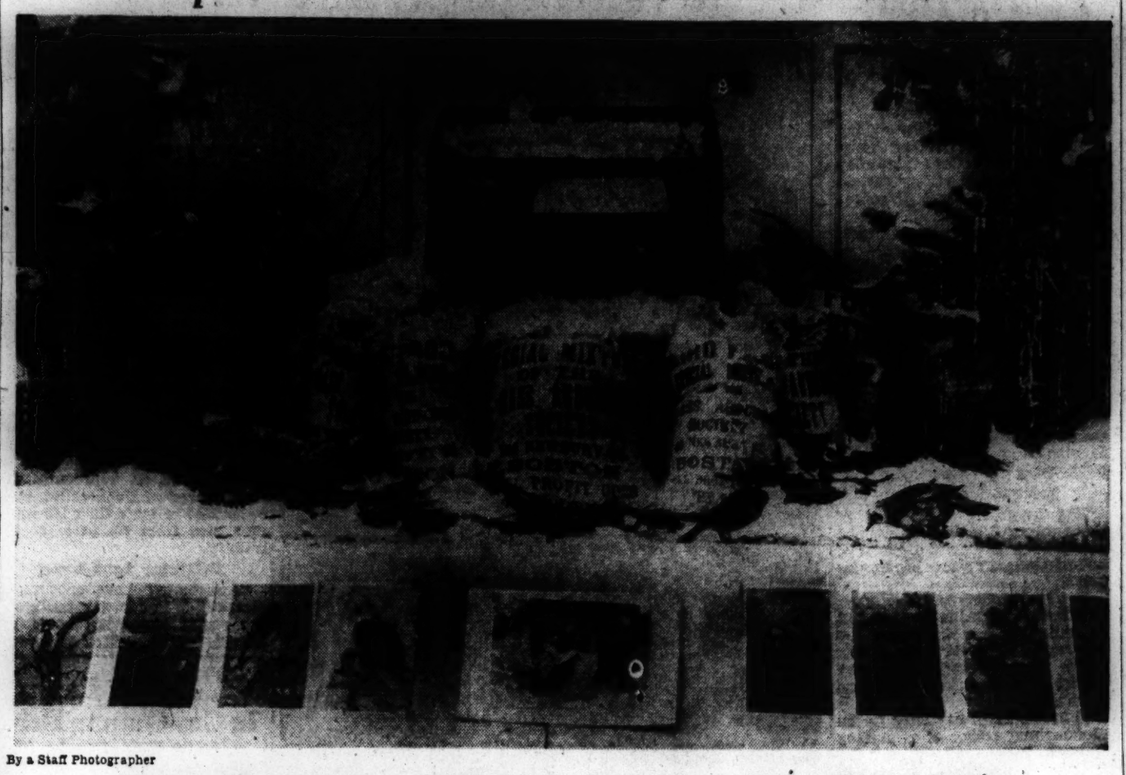


By a Staff Photographer

'Feed the Birds This Winter' Might Be the Title of This Aububon Window Exhibit

At its new headquarters at 155 Newbury Street, in one of the renovated old Boston residences, the Massachusetts Audubon Society now has a quaintly designed attractive bow window at street level in which such timely suggestions as this may be depicted. The Christmas trees are hung with fruits and cups of peanut butter and suet. The glass-roofed window feeder, allowing the homemaker to watch the birds at their dinner, is kept supplied with suet and food mixture. Panels of New England birds form frame.

Farm Groups To Gather In Union Meeting

More than 16 State-wide and New England farm organizations will participate in the two-day sessions of the second wartime Union Agricultural Meeting at Horticultural Hall, Worcester, Jan. 5 and 6. This will be the 26th in an unbroken series of annual get-togethers of leading Bay State farm organizations.

A feature of the meetings will be the evening session and banquet on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at which the principal speakers will be Edward E. Chase, President of the New England Council, and Murray D. Lincoln, Secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation.

The Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association will commemorate its 50th anniversary in conjunction with the meeting. A special historical fruit growers' program will be heard on Wednesday afternoon, at which the principal speaker will be Samuel Fraser, Rochester, N. Y., Secretary of the International Apple Association. Representatives of fruit grower associations of other New England states will bring their greetings, and Fred C. Sears, Professor Emeritus of Mrssachusetts State College, will review the history of the association.

The important and timely subject of "The Feed Situation" will be discussed by Austin W. Carpenter, Emergency Food Commissioner, New York State War Council, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations on Wednesday afternoon.

A special women's program will be held all day Thursday and will be highlighted by an address Thursday afternoon by Dr. Margaret Mead of the National Research Council of Washington, D. C. Dr. Mead is being lent by the Committee on Food Habits of the National Council. She is a world traveler, author and brilliant lecturer and will speak on the topic of "The English Homemaker at War," based on her recent experiences in traveling through the British Isles.

Other sessions will be held by Federated Dairy Associations of Massachusetts; Massachusetts Holstein Breeders' Association; Massachusetts Jersey Cattle Club; State Milk Inspectors' Association; Massachusetts Vegetable Growers Association; Turkey Growers' Association; N. E. Sheep and Wool Growers' Association; Eastern Horse Breeders; Eastern Angus Breeders; Massachusetts Milk Goat Breeders Association; Beekeepers; Fire Fighting Conference.

The management of the entire meeting is under the direction of Alfred W. Lombard of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

Poster Awards Made to Students

Four Greater Boston high school students received awards recently for excellence of posters they submitted in a contest sponsored by the Northeastern Region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The winners, who received the awards from Dr. J. L. McCorison, Jr., regional director of the National Conference, were: Marjorie Sisson and Elizabeth Fox of Brookline High School; Patricia Malone, Jeremiah E. Burke High School of Boston, and Murray Riman of Roxbury Memorial High School for Boys.

The local exhibition was one of 18 held throughout the United States. The winning posters will be entered in a national exhibition in New York from which the official Brotherhood Week poster for 1944 will be chosen. Judges in the local contest were: Ralph Palmstrom, acting President of the Massachusetts School of Art; Prof. Mervin J. Bailey of Boston University, and Mrs. Hans-Lukas Teuber of Radcliffe College.

Audubon Society in New Home Plans for Early 'Open House'

By Millicent Taylor

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Massachusetts Audubon Society, deep-hearted friend of birds and said to be the oldest Audubon Society in the United States, moved into attractive new headquarters at 155 Newbury Street, Boston, recently, and expects soon to hold Open House to share with the public the appropriately arranged rooms of its now home. It is the Society's first move since it was organized here in 1896, at which time it took up quarters in the basement of the Natural History Museum.

"Our activities and membership have so increased that we outgrew the old rooms," said C. Russell Mason, Secretary-Treasurer of the Society and editor of its illustrated monthly magazine. Over 1,000 new members have joined during the year, and this, said Mr. Mason, is over twice as many as have joined in any of the past four years. The staff, too, has increased; as have the Society's activities, which include several kinds of educational and conservation work.

To every passerby the Society's new home spells welcome by means of an attractive bay window at street level, which, right now, features winter feeding of the birds in a naturalistic snow scene, complete with birds' Christmas tree and Massachusetts birds shown gratefully feeding on tree and ground. Bags of feeding mixture and other helps are shown also.

Home-Like Quarters

It is a pleasant, homelike headquarters, cheerful indoors with paastel-colored walls and groups of tall windows. The entrance hall with its balustraded stairway (the place was once a gracious residence) is papered throughout with a specially designed paper showing panels of the Audubon bird prints in their original colors—a decorative dramatic sight.

There is a well stocked reference library in which almost anything concerning birds in Massachusetts, Canada, Britain, or elsewhere may be searched out.

"And with our members in the services in all parts of the world mailing us an informal SOS asking for lists and descriptions of birds native to the place in which they are serving, our reference material works overtime and must often be supplemented by that of the Natural History Museum," Mr. Mason laughed.

Practically every day brings in a letter from some serviceman who finds time to observe the habits of birds strange to him, he told me, picking up a card from North Africa just received. "We have sent annotated lists to our members serving in Ireland, on the north Atlantic, Guatemala, Tunisia, Panama, New Caledonia, the West Indies, and elsewhere," he went on, "and material about our own native birds these members have requested for passing along to local bird enthusiasts they meet there."

Beyond the reference library is a bird shop in which is sold everything to intrigue the bird-lover and to facilitate his attracting the wild birds to one's garden.

Feed the Birds

"We encourage people to feed the birds in winter for three reasons: the fun they can get out of it through seeing them close at hand, the protection this gives to the birds, and the return the birds make in destroying harmful insects," Mr. Mason explained. But once you begin, keep it up, he urged, for the birds grow to depend on it.

A room in the basement of the new headquarters is being made into a jolly club room with a big fireplace. Here illustrated lectures and courses will be given, the local Junior Audubon Clubs and various adult groups will meet. Several thousand youngsters throughout the State belong to the Junior Audubon Clubs, an organizaton of the National Audubon Society but in the Commonwealth run by the Massachusetts Society. Scouts, school children, settlement groups, and summer campers are active in such clubs.

Into the new headquarters report the field workers and instructors from their many activities One may have just given an illustrated lecture to a women's club, garden club, or to a grange. Another may be teaching courses in the public and private schools. Three full-time staff members are assigned to this work, with 100 courses going on in the State. A third may be in from nature talks to servicemen in co-operation with the USO or as part of a therapy program for the Army patients at Lovell General Hospital at Fort Devens.

The Society also gives courses to Coast Guard members, who co-operate in the conservation of water birds. In summer it helps in the nature programs of summer camps, and places resident naturalists in the four wild life sanctuaries which it either owns or runs in co-operation with resident or organization owners: Moose Hill near Sharon; the Cape Cod Colonies, important for island breeding grounds of the tern; Plum Island; and the Pleasant Valley Bird and Wild Flower Sanctuary near Lenox.

William Bell Brown

William Bell Brown, who passed on in Somerville last night, came to this country from Scotland when a boy, worked at the sheet metal trade as foreman for Peter Gray Company, became interested in church work and founded what is popularly known as the Brown class at the West Somerville Baptist Church, a group that met after Sunday services for study and prayer. The plan of the class was adopted by Baptist churches throughout the country. He was a member of the Somerville Lodge, A. F. and A. M. and was a one-time Alderman of the city.

Council to Act On Recreation Board Project

Adoption by the City Council of an act to create a recreation board in Boston appeared possible today, although no member would predict definitely how the vote would go on the issue at the weekly meeting this afternoon.

The bill is sponsored by Rep. Henry L. Shattuck.

Those in favor of the bill, including Councilman Maurice Sullivan, of Brighton, and Isadore Muchnick of Dorchester, see great benefits accruing from the establishment of a recreation board in Boston. They do not envisage any great expense to the city and look for improved facilities in parks and playgrounds now operated by the municipality.

Opponents of the act hesitate to vote for it today because they feel they are being rushed into a decision on something which needs considerably more thought on their part. If the act is not accepted by the Council today, however, the measure will have to face a year's delay, under provisions thereof, before it can be brought before the Council again.

In Boston today the recreation set-up of the city is not co-ordinated as a unit. As a former school committee member pointed out, in order to get permission for children to coast on a certain street in winter, it is necessary to apply to the Street Department and not to the recreation department. The act would consolidate and place under a single directorship — a board of seven who would appoint a superintendent of recreation who in turn would devote full time to his duties—the City of Boston's parks and playgrounds and the recreational activities connected therewith.

82 in Armed Service

Eighty-two employees of the United States Customs have joined the armed services of the country from the Massachusetts customs district, it has been disclosed when the first service flag to be displayed at the Custom House in Boston was "dedicated" as part of the Christmas carol program at the highest building in Bostor.

Children's Chute Speeds Air Baggage

American Airlines

American Airlines Adopts a Cargo Unloader

Adapted from a child's playground chute, this wooden cargo slide simplifies unloading for American Airlines airport attendants. The unit fits [illegible] and American Airlines intends to install the device at other company stations where it can be [illegible]

N. E. Members of Congress In Many Roles During Year

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—New England members of the House and Senate, fighting most of the year for more fuel oil for shivering constituents, also were handy in applying the oil can to the legislative wheels during 1943, contributing leadership ideas and hard work to the often rebellious 78th Congress.

Although overwhelmingly Republican in politics, partisan barriers were overrun in the zeal of the 28 Representatives and 12 Senators in their never-ending pressure to get more oil and gasoline to the northeast. In more recent months thi sfight was extended to include coal.

The floor leadership in both branches was dominated by New Englanders. Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, as the majority leader in the House, found himself frequently in the role of liaison man with the White House, and his task of presenting the Administration's side in a dozen controversies was not easy, nor always successful.

One reason for his difficulty was the generalship of Representative McCormack's fellow Bay Stater, Representatives Joseph W. Martin, Republican floor leader. Representative Martin held not only the New England Republicans together, but the growing minority membership, which expanded considerably during the year and almost overtook the Democratic numerical leader in the House.

Weekly Meetings

An outstanding innovation this year was the almost weekly meetings of the 22 New England Republican House members, with Representative Martin. At these gatherings they threshed out problems peculiar to the area, decided upon a course of action to obtain their ends, then followed them through.

Often the Democrats joined in applying pressure, particularly for heating oil and gasoline. The Massachusetts State Legislature's special committee evolved a working arrangement with the Republican house group by which problems detected at home could be conveyed promptly to the federal agencies involved.

In the Senate, Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine, as assistant minority leader, found himself quarterbacking the Republican side of the aisle for several months when Floor Leader McNary of Oregon fell seriously ill. Representative White took over after the summer recess. Prior to that Senator Warren P. Austin of Vermont had performed the quasi-official duties of assistant minority leader.

The two New Englanders who found themselves most frequently on page one were Senators Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts. They made the world-girdling visit to the fighting fronts as members of the special senatorial committee.

Senator Ralph O. Brewster's report to the closed session of the Senate and to the Truman Committee, of which he is a member, evoked much comment, and he was in demand as a speaker for weeks after his return late in September.

Return of Lodge

Few Senators will forget the dramatic return from this trip by Senator Lodge, who flew home and went straight to the Senate floor with a graphic word-story of the committee's findings.

Senator Lodge quoted an American General as saying that if Russia released Siberian bases to this country now it would save a million American lives. By itself, this statement, challenged by fellow-members of the committee, stirred up perhaps more controversy than any other remark made by the five "flying Senators."

Next among New England's contributions to Congress was a newcomer to the House—blonde Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut. Her few speeches in the House provided Washington and newspapers everywhere with something to chew on for days.

Her "globaloney" speech attacking Vice President Wallace's theories for world prosperity was followed by a reminder of the importance of postwar aviation and the problem of American bases around the world.

The galleries always were filled when word got around that the attractive Mrs. Luce would take the floor. She provided plenty of action each time, including a running debate with veteran Representative Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas on the nation's foreign policy which was among the year's highlights in the house from a forensic standpoint.

Introduced Bill

The Connecticut lawmaker dropped a bill in the hopper which made for tough mastication by the House Military Affairs Committee, of which she is a member. It would create an Army and Navy maintenance corps made up of 4-F's and others deferred in the draft, who would work at army pay to produce the sinews of war, if needed.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vt., joined with Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York in sponsoring a bill similar to Mrs. Luce's, which would draft labor for war plants, if the President's appeals for voluntary migration to labor-short areas failed to bring sufficient response. Though introduced early in the year, it was shelved for the time being in both Senate and House Committees.

Senator Austin teamed up with Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, early in December on a bill to provide mustering out pay of $200 to $500 for those discharged from the armed forces, up to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The measure's provisions were embodied in a Senate Military Affairs Committee bill which won the approval of the Senate but was temporarily delayed in the House Military Affairs Committee during the Christmas holidays.

Senator Bridges found himself in two controversies early in the year. The first was his fight to stop confirmation of former Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn as Ambassador to Australia. In this he was successful.

Radio Debate

The second was the result of a radio debate on a fourth term for President Roosevelt, in which the New Hampshire Senator, with Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska took the negative argument. The debate became so heated and personal with Gov. M. M. Neely of West Virginia and Max Lerner of Williams College, that radio listeners swamped the Senator with mail, some bitterly denouncing him, but the majority praising his remarks.

Major contributions in the legislative field were these:

Representative Aime J. Forand (D) and Representative Willis A. Robertson (D) of Virginia collaborated on a compromise to the Ruml Tax-forgiveness plan, and their proposal won House approval after weeks of controversy. As finally signed by the President, the income tax bill was only a skeleton of Representative Forand's measure, but his compromise and fight to put it over gave anti-Ruml forces something to vote for, thus speeding enactment of any tax bill.

In the field of veterans' legislation, most active were Representatives Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts and Philip J. Philbin (D) of Massachusetts, but all the members maintained a steady interest which was certain to be translated into action after Jan. 10, when the Congress returns.

Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Senate Elections Committee, and Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois offered the soldier voting bill which was ditched at the last minute on the Senate floor, and replaced by a measure to leave the balloting procedure with the states. This subject was still very much alive at the recess, and a further compromise may be effected in the House.

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Massachusetts headed a Republican subcommittee on food distribution and rationing which held several hearings in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, and made several recommendations for drastic changes in the present rationing system.

Aside from Senators Brewster and Lodge the most-traveled members of the delegation probably were Reps. George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts, John E. Fogarty (D) of Rhode Island and Margaret C. Smith (R) of Maine who made two trips to the West Coast and to Portland, Newport and Norfolk on the East Coast as members of the Naval Affairs subcommittee studying congestion in naval establishment areas.

Stephen C. Garrity

Stephen C. Garrity who passed on Saturday in Lowell, Mass., retired as State Fire Marshall recently. He was a former Superintendent of Lowell's City Welfare Department and a veteran of the First World War. During his long political career he ran for Mayor of Lowell and on three occasions was nominated for sheriff of Middlesex County by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, only to be rejected each time by the Republican-controlled Executive Council. He served as State Fire Marshal for 10 years, retiring only two weeks ago. He was also Past Commander of the Middlesex County Council and past State Department Commander of the American Legion.

Unknown American Painters Exhibited—Opera Opens—Symphony Concert

Pictures of 19th Century Shown at Childs Gallery

By Dorothy Adlow

Paintings and prints, exhibited at the gallery of Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street, represent the art of picture-making in the United States in the past century.

We seem to be in an interval of transition. Our erstwhile apathy in regard to American art has turned into enthusiasm. The quantities of "home-made" pictures, the portraits and decorative compositions, the genre and historical scenes, the marines and sport pictures, the animal and bird subjects have taken on meaning and value. With a growing interest in our national background, in American statesmen, thinkers, literati, there seems to be a concomitant awakening to the ingenuities of American painters and graphic artisans. Heirlooms and accumulations are brought from attics and warehouses, cleaned and repaired, set up for exhibition, admired and documented. A flood of literature on the figurative arts has risen.

During a transitional stage of this kind in art fashion, it is not easy to preserve critical detachment. With the limelight (full strength) on American handiwork, we discover what we have not known hitherto, and we may see more than actually exists. We do learn very soon that there was a good deal of competence among Americans of the early Republic. They took pride in their homes and families, and apparently desired pictures of the things that were dear to them, just as the Netherlanders did in the seventeenth century. The American laymen had had little schooling in art, and were easily pleased by the workmanship of self-taught, or partially trained painters. They did want pictures that were legible and descriptive.

A few years ago when we were focusing our enthusiasms on primitives, we took our American limners in stride, and there was a rush for the flat, decorative, gauche pictures of the journeyman artists. But the vogue today encompasses more than the wares of the itinerant face-painters. It includes professionals and near-professionals as well.

What Mr. Childs shows in his interesting little shop is the range of painting of that era. He makes no effort to draw a line between the urban and provincial. He seems to be bringing to light interesting specimens of the various modes extant. Many of the pictures are unascribed, but while their authors are unknown, there is invariably an articulation in performance that reveals unmistakably the intention of the painter.

It is an art of a democratic era, when there is no beau monde to set the fashion. The world depicted is the everyday scene: fishing, farming, boating. The well-to-do are portrayed in carriage or sleigh drawn by a spanking pair; or they are shown in a substantial homestead. There is nothing precious, or subtle or involved; it is an honest, often naïve presentation, strong and attractive for its very lack of sophistication.

In the portrayal of nature, there was a poetry akin to that which prevailed in England, and no doubt influenced by it. The painters studied the trees and terrain, and, so far as they could, they represented vistas with grace and poetry. There are two or three pastorals in this display that are touching. A scene with a lumber mill by Samuel Gerry, first president of the Boston Art Club, is patiently and feelingly worked out with no exciting tricks to catch the eye.

The maritime subjects occupied the energies of many American painters and draftsmen, particularly along the Atlantic seaboard. There is a remarkable record of the various types of boats by responsible limners. A scene on Delaware River by William Lawrence, pupil of Thomas Birch, is admirably described. "Bark," by A. Williams done in the 1850's is another responsible piece of description.

There are portraits of various degrees of skill, some to interest the historian, some the aesthete. The family group of Judge Stephen Hopkins (1878) is a delightful conversation-peace revealing the household with its Victorian sofa, nailed-down carpets, and marple-top table. A great deal is revealed in this family picture even though a schooled artist might find many of its passages technically illiterate. Another group, which portrays the Butterfield Family of Ayer, seems a descendant of those seventeenth century anonymous portrayals which have become classics.

There are numerous items to shed light on the pastimes, occupations, fashions, homes, and interests of Americans of a few generations ago. Here is material which recreates the American past, which introduces us to the people who founded our cities, built our schools, tamed the frontier. The pictures by Chester Harding and George Fuller show that there were painters with the broader vision and the larger capacity. A "Study of a Girl with a Doll" by George Fuller bears close kinship with Renoir.

Art Exhibitions

Blanchon Gallery, 62 Louis Prang Street—Exhibition of Fifteen American Painters. Gallery open between 4-6 p. m.

Boston Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Cartoons and illustrations by American and British Artists, sponsored by the English Speaking Union of the U. S. Through Dec. 28.

Boston Public Library, Third Floor—Wiggin Print Collection. Through December.

Childrens Art Center, 86 Rutland Street—Sculptures by E. A. Philbrick and drawings for stained glass by Charles J. Connick. Through Jan. 10.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—American paintings, water colors. French paintings of the twentieth century; choice etchings and color prints.

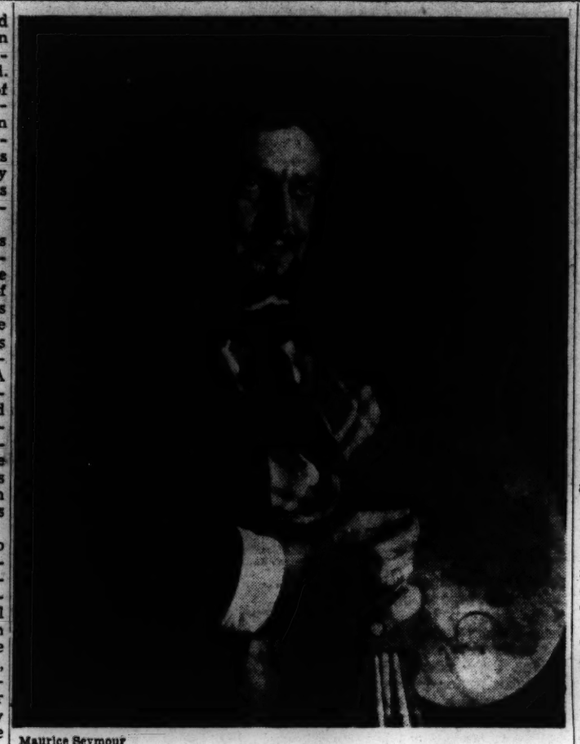
New England Folk Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.

Robert C. Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of small pictures by English and American artists.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition by John Pratt Whitman. Through December.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—Open 9 to 5 daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays; closed Mondays and Christmas Day. Special Christmas exhibition with recorded Christmas music. Through Jan. 6. Selections from the Elizabeth Day McCormick Collection of European and Near Eastern Embroideries, Costumes and Costume Accessories; "The Dean's Roll-call," newly acquired paintings by Thomas Eakins; Silver of the First Church, Brookline, and of Christ Church, Cambridge. Through December.



Maurice Seymour

Mario Valle

In the San Carlo Opera Company performance of "Bohème" at the Boston Opera House tonight.

'Traviata,' 'Rigoletto' First Bills

The San Carlo Opera Company opened its eight-day Boston season with two performances yesterday at the Boston Opera House.

The initial bill, in the afternoon, was Verdi's "La Traviata," and the circumstances under which it was produced illustrated the difficulties that beset traveling companies, especially under present conditions.

The score and the orchestral parts had failed to arrive in time for the curtain. A piano was lowered into the pit, and the conductor, George Schick, conducted with his right hand while he played accompanying chords with the left. He and the concertmaster appeared to be using piano scores, and the rest of the orchestra filled in as and when it could with such scraps of parts as were available, or perhaps at times from memory.

But the singers and the sets and costumes were present and working, and under the circumstances the performance went off surprisingly well. It is true that the overture was a little doleful, but as soon as the curtain rose the stage artists came to the rescue with a will. Mr. Schick and the entire company thus proved themselves good troupers in the San Carlo tradition, and the audience, which was of good size, showed its appreciation by applauding warmly.

Comment on the performance obviously must take into consideration the handicap under which the company was laboring. Mr. Schick held things together with a masterly pair of hands. Stella Andreva, the attractive Violetta, was in good voice, and her "Fors è lui" was accorded an ovation. Mario Palermo, the Alfredo, if not a very thrilling lover, sang well, and most of the time on pitch. Carlo Morelli gave a vocally good account of Germont père, but his acting was conventional.

There was some lagging in the orchestra and the chorus, but no breakdown. There were some cuts in the score, and the action generally was sketchy.

In the evening "Rigoletto" was given under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Order of the Sons of Italy in America, Doris Marinelli was the Gilda, Tandy Mackenzie, the Duke, Stephan Ballarini, the Jester, Harold Kravitt, Sparafucile, and Lydia Edwards, Maddalena. Emerson Buckley conducted a smooth performance.

L. A. S.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Dec. 28

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Piatigorsky as Soloist In Schumann Concerto

By L. A. Sloper

For the tenth program of the Boston Symphony season, last Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Dr. Koussevitzky had chosen Handel's Concerto Grosso for string orchestra, in B minor, no. 12; the Fifth Symphony of Sibelius; Schumann's Violoncello Concerto, and the usual three excerpts from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust"—the Minuet of the Will-o'-the-Wisps, the Sylphs' Dance, and the Rakóczy March. The soloist was Gregor Piatigorsky.

Although the list contained nothing that could be described as Christmas music, it was well designed, as to musical substance and popular appeal, for the holiday audiences, which always include a number of young people and others who are not regular attendants.

The strings distinguished themselves as usual in the Handel, even with Mr. Burgin still on leave; and Dr. Koussevitzky in his direction permitted himself less exaggeration than he sometimes does in eighteenth-century music—the piece sounded more like Handel and less like Tchaikovsky.

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The Sibelius Fifth is getting to be an annual rite, and it is not easy to understand why. The symphonies of Beethoven and Brahms may well be heard once every two years, according to custom. Their value seems pretty well established. But that is not true of Sibelius, Cecil Gray to the contrary notwithstanding; nor is it true of Shostakovitch, whose Fifth Symphony we have also heard too often. The symphonic works of Beethoven and Brahms are more enjoyable on the hundredth hearing than on the first. Those of Sibelius and Shostakovitch begin to pall on a tenth hearing, or earlier. They have at first a powerful call to the physical senses, but they have not that "significant form" which gives permanence to the works of the greatest masters.

Mr. Piatigorsky was the hero of the occasion on Friday afternoon. He is a virtuoso, a musician and a showman. Very likely his showmanship is natural and unconscious. At all events, he, like Chaliapin, wins his audience by his mere entrance. It is impossible to resist him as he strides across the platform, holding his cello high before him, and looking rather like Don Quixote in modern dress.

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Happily, his musicianship matches his showmanship and his virtuosity. The beauty and breadth of his tone, his subtle phrasing and his architectural sense combine to make memorable whatever he plays. This Schumann Concerto is not the greatest work ever devised for solo instrument and orchestra. It is a long cello solo with a rather thin orchestral accompaniment, but it possesses a lyrical beauty and grace which have an unfailing appeal when it is played as Mr. Piatigorsky plays it.

Dr. Koussevitzky's accompaniment brought out the simple beauties of the score with great skill, especially in the slow movement, where Mr. Bedetti abetted him by most discreetly paralleling the voice of the solo instrument.

On the Stage

"Peep Show," a new comedy by Ernest Pascal, is reported as a Bostonian prospect for Tuesday, Jan. 11. The engagement here is for two weeks. John Emery and Tamara Geva will head the cast.

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Ruth Gordon's comedy, "Over Twenty-One," which left town Saturday night for Washington, is now scheduled to open at the Music Box in New York next Monday. "Ramshackle Inn," with ZaSu Pitts, will have its New York debut the same evening at the Royale.

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Frederick Lonsdale's play, "Another Love Story," is announced to end its New York run on Jan. 8.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—McGeachy's Daily Round-up. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Dance Music. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Christmas Drama by Marjorie Banks. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX4Z, 6.08 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Suzari Puppets Coming

Under sponsorship of the Junior League Players of Boston the Suzari Marionettes will give performances of "Nobody's Boy" at the Peabody Playhouse in Charles Street, Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday morning and afternoon, and Thursday morning, Dec. 28, 29, and 30. Morning performances will be at 11 and afternoon performances at 2.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial — "The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Leila Ernst, Leonore Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.
Tomorrow
Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"La Bohème," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. 8:30.
Tomorrow
Copley Plaza Hotel, Oval Room—Opera Luncheon. Solo and ensemble singing by stars of the San Carlo Opera Company. 12:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Mystery Broadcast," Ruth Terry. 1:20, 4:45, 8.

Exeter—"Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Footlight Glamour," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Majestic—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 1:53, 5:46, 9:35. "Little Foxes," Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall. 11:53 a. m., 3:46, 7:40.

Keith Memorial—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 10:51 a. m., 1:36, 4:35, 7:12, 9:51. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, Robert Ryan. 9:42 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:03, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Night Plane From Chungking," Robert Preston. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone, Dick Powell, Victor Moore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40. "Pistol Packin' Mama." 11:43 a. m., 2:33, 5:33, 8:33.

Modern—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:23. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 9:15 a. m., 12:40, 4:15, 7:50.

Orpheum—"Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, Jean Rogers. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Paramount—"Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "Footlight Glamour," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller, Nancy Kelly. 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 7:55, 10:15. Stage Show: 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:15.

Scollay—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 7, 9:45. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.

South Station Theater—"Ace of Flight," "Spanish Fiesta." "A Volcano Is Born." "Music Will Tell." "Unusual Occupations, No. 3." "Screen Snapshots No. 3." "Bested by a Beard." three cartoons. Continuous 9 a. m., to 11 p. m.

State—"Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, Jean Rogers. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Telepix—"Art Treasures of the Vatican," "Bombing Berlin," "Alan Mowbray," "Destination Island X." "Novelties." "Photographs by Bannister." Two color cartoons. World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown — "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 12:30, 4:15, 8. "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. 2:05, 5:45, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:48. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Jimmy Dorsey. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susan Foster. "Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder.
Regent: "Heaven Can Wait." Don Ameche. "Rhythm of the Islands," Alan Jones, Jane Frazee.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "High Explosive," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Adventures of a Rookie."
Coolidge Corner: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders.
Cleveland Circle: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Prairie Chickens," Noah Beery, Jr. 3, 8.
University: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders. 3:10, 6:20, 9:40.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Good Old Days."
Codman Square: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 3:29, 9:04. "Spotlight Parade." 2:08, 8:04.
Park: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Chances of a Lifetime."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Lady in Question," Rita Hayworth, Brian Aherne. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. 1:45, 7:48.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. 2:30, 8:15. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. 4:05, 10:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. Van Johnson. 1:38, 4:51, 8:06. "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. 3:13, 6:26, 9:39.
Mystic: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 8:30, 8:30. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 2:15, 7, 10.
Maplewood: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 2:04, 9:04. "Prairie Chickens," Jimmy Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr. 3:18, 8:12.
Strand: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 3:08, 8:30. "Sleepy Lagoon." 1:58, 7, 10.
Orpheum: "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. 2:15, 8. "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart, Bruce Bennett. 3:30, 9:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Hi Ya Sailor," Donald Woods. 1:48, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Prairie Chickens," Noah Beery, Jr.
Fellsway: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. "Frontier Badmen." 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. Selected Shorts. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "The Lady is Willing."

NEWTON — Paramount: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ward. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 2, 8.
Strand: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joseph Sawyer.
Strand: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Fall In," William Tracy. 1:45. Continuous from 8:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:08, 7:53. "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "I Dood It," Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, Virginia Weidler. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella.
Coolidge: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris.

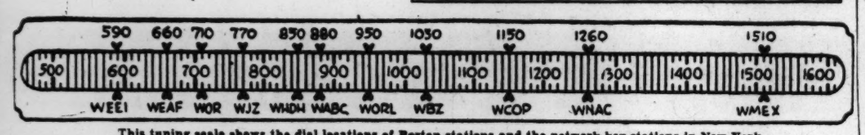
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean.	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Piano-Organ Recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; 'Snapshots'.	Asso. Jewish Philanthropies; speaker: str'g or.	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party: variety show; orch.	Gene Autry and the Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"		"Right to Happiness"		
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Vice-Adm. J. S. McCain	News; Mystery Melody
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	"A Good Parent":	Singing Stars	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Music for a Half Hour:	Raymond Scott's Or.
4:45	Army Relief; Date	Singing Stars	'Widder Brown': sketch	soloists; orchestra	Jan Garber's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Frank Sinatra
5:15	Ev. Howe, mc	'Dick Tracy'; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	'Jack Armstrong': sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Sports Reporter.	News service	News; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers: Melodeers.	Snapshots; Songs	San Carlo Opera
6:30	Lyn Murray: Music	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH Studio Or.; talk	F. Chase Taylor, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Ed. Sullivan, Int.	Sports program	News of the World	Musical program	Richard Sallinger, news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Musical program	"Army Air Forces";	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch.	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Lt. Wm. Holden, m. c.	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America:	"Sizing Up the News";	John Charles Thomas
8:15	Lowry Field, Col.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"U-Boat Prisoner"	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Curtain Time
9:00	Theater: Shirley	"Counterspy"; drama	Ezio Pinza, basso; Don-	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Music
9:15	Temple; Herbert	"Counterspy"; drama.	ald Voorhees' Orch.	Gracie Fields' Show	by Offenbach
9:30	Marshall in 'Kath-	Jan Garber's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Paul Winchell; Jerry	Classical Album: Music
9:45	leen"	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Mahoney; songs; orch.	by Offenbach
10:00	Guild: Bob Hope;	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	"Let's Face It"	"Out of Shadows"; dr.	Rheinhold Schmidt; or	'Education for Freedom'	Cab Calloway's Orch.
10:30	Broadway Show-	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information, Please";	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	The Playshop Theater
10:45	time; Wm. Gaxton	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	The Playshop Theater
11:00	News World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Benny Goodman's Orch
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Talk; Weather: Record	George Hamilton's Or.	Fats Waller's Orch.
11:30	Sunny Dunham's	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Sports Banquet; spkrs.	Day's End: music
11:45	Orchestra	"At the Organ"; News	Music You Want	Shep Field's Orch.	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-CBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ melodies	
7:15	News; Music	News report	Dress Parade; Weather	News comments	
7:30	Music Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	Music; 'Bandbox';	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; Songs; News	Spike Jones's Orch.	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	ship Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	"Food"; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Nancy Lee; wom's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Int'v'ws	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore's News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Int'v'ws	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School o the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"	"Modern Romances"	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gateways to Music	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; Music
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	News service	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; News
10:00	Valiant Lady	"Sweet River"	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Jane Underwood, news
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	The Open Door': sk.	'Yankee Tune Factory'	L. Grosman
10:30	Musical Review	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Help Mate": sketch	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	Musical program	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Read of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Music for You"
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Spotlight Revue	Christian Science Prgm
11:45	Aunt Jenny	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sk.	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Portraits; W'ther	Boake Carter, news	Circle C Band
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Circle C Band; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	'Our Gal Sunday'	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful': sk	Bankhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	'Ma Perkins': sk.	Air Express Music	kov's Orch.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	R. Flynn, news	Musical program	News service	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"Pops" Orchestra
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Mary Foster": sketch	Cedric Foster, news	Odds & Ends in Music
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriques & Sutherl'd	"Guiding Light"; dr.	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time"
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Today's Children"; sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Curtain Time"
2:30	We Love & Learn	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk.	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean.	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots.	Boston War Relief;	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	"Royal Navy Comfort'	'Right to Happiness': sk	Variety show with or.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Brig. Gen. R. Fowler	News; Melody Mystery
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
4:30	"Books & Victory"	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Full Speed Ahead";	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:45	Defense; "Date"	Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown	Maritime Service; or.	Spike Jones's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Armstrong Or.
5:15	R. Howe, m. c.	'Dick Tracy': sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": dr.	Irish melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong': sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish melodies
5:45	'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Plays for Use" News	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Goodfrey Harw'd	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	The Melodeers	Musical program	San Carlo Opera
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	Review; Serenader	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Studio Or.; speaker	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or	WAVE Parade	J. Vernon Comes	Musical program	Richard Sallinger, news
7:30	American Melody	Metropolitan Opera,	"Safety is Textile"; Ray	"Army Air Forces";	Attack's Chorus
7:45	Hour; songs; Or.	USA; guests; Lee	mond Paige's Or; gst	Fred Lang, news	Attack's Chorus
8:00	'Big Town': drama	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: Inter-	"The Black Castle": dr.	Studio speaker
8:15	Big Town; drama	"Lum '

Americans Invade West New Britain

Continued from Page 1

ashore in two simultaneous landings near Cape Gloucester on the western tip of New Britain, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced that beachheads had been firmly established without the loss of a man.

The landings were carried out by veterans of the Guadalcanal campaign.

A heavy aerial and naval bombardment accompanied the landings.

One ship was lost and three damaged in the operations, in addition to seven planes destroyed. The Japanese, however, lost 36 bombers and 25 fighters in desperate attempts to stem the invasion tide.

The landings, carried out in the early morning hours Dec. 26, not only give the Allies the first foothold on the north coast of New Britain, but also secure complete domination of the Vitiaz Straits between New Britain and New Guinea.

United States Sixth Army troops severed the western route of the enemy supply line from Rabaul, Japan's chief base on New Britain, when they landed at Arawe on the southwest coast of the Island, about 60 miles from Cape Gloucester.

The main landing on the strategic Cape was made near the foot of the much-bombed target hill approximately six miles east of Cape Gloucester and its airdrome. At the same time, a second Marine force went ashore a few miles southwest of Cape Gloucester.

American forces also occupied Long Island in Vitiax Straits.

Reports from the Headquarters of Maj. Gen. William S. Rupertus, commanding the invasion troops, said his men were systematically pushing through the jungle trails to Cape Gloucester.

The landing climaxed a series of aerial bombardments of a scale new to the Pacific theater. Nearly 3,500 tons of bombs were dropped on the vulnerable Cape Gloucester area in almost daily raids beginning Dec. 1.

Carrier-based planes raced in over the harbor of Kavieng, principal Japanese base on New Ireland and a link in the sea supply chain between Rabaul and Japan early Christmas morning, caught enemy defenses by surprise, sank a destroyer and two large freighters, and damaged another destroyer, a patrol boat and several smaller vessels. Eight seaplanes caught at anchorage were strafed.

One hundred sixty miles to the southeast, Rabaul, big Japanese base on invaded New Britain, was hit anew by escorted Liberator bombers which swept from their Solomons Islands bases to blast two important airdromes in three raids on Dec. 24 and 25. Fifteen American fighters were lost.

In addition to the loss of this aerial and naval strength, the enemy suffered another blow Dec. 24 when Allied planes spotted a concentration of barges in the harbor at Cape Hoskins, supply and refueling base on the north coast of New Britain. Fourteen of these craft, upon which Japan apparently is relying heavily for its supply and troop movements, were destroyed or damaged.

On the ground, Australian jungle fighters drove the Japanese out of Wandokai, small supply base 20 miles northwest of Allied-held Finschhafen on New Guinea.

Nazi Report Claims Raiders 'Wiped Out'

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 27

British-French commando troops raided German defenses on the English Channel on Christmas Eve, the German High Command declared Sunday, but were spotted as they "tried to approach our wire entanglements" and were "wiped out."

There was no confirmation from Allied Headquarters of any raid by these specially trained troops.

The attack presumably was made on the same day that the greatest aerial force in history hammered the northern coast of France, and the day that President Roosevelt disclosed Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had been chosen to lead the coming invasion of Europe from the West.

Scharnhorst:

No Word of Survivors From Nazi Battleship

The possibility that the German battleship Scharnhorst carried its entire crew down with it when it was sunk by British Home Fleet units off the Norway North Cape arose today when no word came of any survivors.

If such were the case, last night's sinking of the 26,000-ton vessel in a blazing Arctic action would parallel the sinking of the big battleship Bismarck by the British Navy in May, 1941. Only a relative handful of the Bismarck's crew was saved. About 1,400 men presumably were aboard the Scharnhorst.

Allied military experts hailed the sinking of the Scharnhorst as one of the most spectacular triumphs of the Royal Navy and as a bitter defeat for Hitler in his latest desperate gamble to halt the flow of American and British war supplies to Russia.

Admiral Sir William James, Chief of British Naval Information, told reporters: "The striking power of the German Fleet is being slowly but steadily whittled away."

Sir William cited the scuttling of the Graf Spee, immobilizing of the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau in Brest, France, by RAF bombers, the epic chase of the Bismarck, the crippling of the Tirpitz by British submarines, and finally the destruction of the Scharnhorst.

"These events have taken place at such long intervals and the enemy capital ships have been inactive for so long that the real significance of this series of victorious actions may be overlooked," he said.

"The officers and men of our main fleet only emerge from obscurity on rare occasions, but when they do there is a big story to tell. Today, German surface striking power is reduced to two pocket battleships of 10,000 tons and some small cruisers."

Further official news on the Scharnhorst exploit and the battle which revolved around it was not expected here until the Russia-bound convoy which was the target of the Scharnhorst's attack has passed the danger zone.

Retired Admiral of the Fleet Lord Roger Keyes, hero of Zeebrugge in World War I and originator of Britain's Commandos in this war, said:

"It is a very great satisfaction to know one of the remaining three German capital ships has been destroyed. The destruction of the Scharnhorst shows how important it was for us to maintain a fleet in northern waters."

The use of the Scharnhorst and other Nazi surface units in an attack on a convoy suggested Hitler now has been forced to the desperate gamble of risking his few remaining warships in an attempt to disrupt shipments of arms and munitions to Russia.

In the past, the German Admiralty has relied primarily on U-boats and planes for this work. But the German submarines have taken a terrific beating in the past few months in the Battle of the Atlantic, and the mighty Allied aerial offensive against the Continent apparently has compelled the Nazi admiralty to pull in all available planes for the defense of the homeland.

Russia:

Nazi Force Reported Trapped in Ukraine

The Red Army's new winter offensive across the Ukraine was reported today to have cut the Kiev-Zhitomir highway, trapping a large German tank and infantry force.

Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army pushed west along both sides of this road, advancing within 20 miles of Zhitomir, biggest prize of the Germans' disastrous autumn attack.

The Russians continued to edge forward through the Vitebsk fortified zone farther north, working around the city from the northwest, east, and southeast and coming within eight miles of this big German base.

The Vichy Radio acknowledged "the initiative in the Kiev salient has passed over to Vatutin, who is making prodigious efforts to enlarge breaches in the German lines." The German communiqué said the Russians "threw heavy tank and infantry forces into attacks on the Zhitomir area and that "battles of varying fortunes are in progress."

The communiqué said Soviet penetrations on the Vitebsk front had been sealed off and that attacking Red Army spearheads had been thrown back in counterattacks. A Berlin military spokesman was quoted by the Paris Radio as saying picked Soviet units have broken the German lines in the Zhlobin area between Vitebsk and Zhitomir.

The two Red Army thrusts gained momentum, steadily assuming the proportions of a major push. A clean break-through in these sectors would open the way for swift advances to the Soviet border, the western Ukraine, and the Baltic region in the northwest.

The Russian offensive in the Ukraine brought one of the most dramatic reversals on this long war front. It was mounted at a point where the Germans used eight tank divisions and a huge infantry force early in November to liquidate the Red Army bridgehead west of the Dnieper.

Front-line dispatches disclosed the Red Army had launched its own offensive there with a tremendous artillery barrage followed by a tank and infantry assault.

Italy:

Allies Take Key Points On Mount Samucro

American troops of the Fifth Army, attacking in driving rains, captured two important high points in the Mt. Samucro mass along the stoutly defended road to Cassino and wedged in closer to the village of San Vittore, Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced.

British Eighth Army forces brought up tanks to support their sanguinary house-to-house struggle for possession of Ortona, the Adriatic hitching post for the present German line in Italy, and succeeded in occupying two more blocks in the northwest corner of that battered port of 9,000 population which the Germans are trying to turn into a "Little Stalingrad."

Nazi forces attempted to infiltrate into the southwest corner of the port as the slow, methodical struggle continued, but they were discovered and beaten off. The Allied communiqué said the conquest was proceeding "street by street."

The fight for Ortona was in its eighth day Dec. 26, with the Germans stubbornly dug in in cellars and sewers.

Indian troops completed their seizure of Villa Grande, a village five miles inland from Ortona and a mile north of the Ortona-Orsogna road. The Indians took 25 German soldiers and three Nazi officers prisoner and beat off two German columns which counter-attacked with tanks.

British destroyers shelled Drvenik on the Dalmatian coast north of Split.

Heavy rains curtailed activities of Allied bombers.

In fighting Christmas Day, United States troops threw the Germans from a strategic hilltop dominating the plain leading to Rome and British Eighth Army units seized two new positions on the Adriatic flank.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard C. Freyburg, who fought in Crete and has commanded New Zealand forces overseas, is in command of the Second New Zealand Division in Italy, it was disclosed.

Yugoslavia:

Air Base Near Zagreb Destroyed by Patriots

Yugoslav patriots have penetrated the Zagreb area and destroyed the Velika-Goritza air base less than 10 miles southeast of the Croat Capital, headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced Dec. 27 in a communiqué radiocast by the Free Yugoslav Radio.

The communiqué credited another Yugoslav force with foiling a German attempt to occupy an unidentified island off the Croat coast.

Units of the Italian Garibaldi Division which went over to the Partisans after the fall of Italy aided another Yugoslav unit in scoring what was called a "conspicuous success" in Montenegro, between Plevlje and Bjelopolje, where a radio station and a large quantity of war material were captured.

In Croatia a train was derailed on the Zagreb-Belgrade railway near Okucani, while in the Banat border area near the Hungarian frontier, an attack resulted in the destruction of a large store of 169 truckloads of wheat and the derailment of another train.

An enemy garrison also was wiped out at Tovarnik near Sid in Croatia, the communiqué said.

U. S. Air Arm:

2,000-Plane Assaults Prepared for Reich

The combining of the United States 8th and 15th Air Forces under Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz into one striking air army for the "24-hour, 360-degree bombing of Germany," promised earlier this month by Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Forces, means that on any given day, 2,000 American planes may spread destruction over Germany.

The centralization of the American Bombing Command in the hands of General Spaatz has in one stroke established the most powerful air weapon ever brought into existence.

Over the week end, it was announced that 1,300 American planes, approximately 800 of them heavy 8th Air Force bombers, struck suddenly at the French Calais coastal area from England. As long ago as last July, General Spaatz sent more than 500—considerably more— American bombers and fighters over Rome in one raid. It is no secret, in fact General Arnold has disclosed since that time that the striking arm of the new 15th Air Force in the Mediterranean has been increased greatly.

At that time, General Arnold said the Americans were about ready to strike by day at every point in Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania. He added, "The RAF will bomb every city in Germany by night, and we will by day."

Nazis Guess:

Some Berlin military commentators, still guessing uneasily at the zero hour for the Allied invasion of Western Europe, said today they believed the blow might fall this week, even before the turn of the new year.

Dispatches to neutral Sweden from the German Capital said this talk in Nazi military circles was based on the relentless aerial hammering that German fortifications along the Channel coast have been receiving.

There has been no official comment from Berlin on the appointment of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as Commander of the Allied Invasion Armies or the designation of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery as Commander of British Invasion Troops.

It was recalled, however, that during the Sicilian campaign, the Germans credited Generals Eisenhower and Montgomery as being the Allies' two best leaders. They once said General Eisenhower never launched an attack unless he was 90 per cent sure of success.

Germans Claim:

German U-boats have sunk five Allied ships totaling 34,500 tons and destroyed nine destroyers and escort vessels from convoy escorts and submarine-chaser flotillas in actions in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean in the past few days, the German communiqué said today.

There was no Allied confirmation of the claim.

All-Front Attack by Allies Speeded Up by Russian Drive

Continued from Page 1

the start of the Soviet winter offensive, particular significance is attached to this possibility. It is linked here with two other important pointers.

One is President Roosevelt's announcement in his Christmas Eve speech that attack would come "from all points of the compass." This adds the north to the "east, south, and west" already listed at Teheran.

In this connection, the sinking of the German battleship Scharnhorst by British naval forces in a convoy battle off North Cape opens up interesting prospects in that area.

The second point is found in the German announcement still unconfirmed here that a Commando force consisting of British and French troops attempted to land somewhere along the French Coast on Dec. 24.

The impression here is this sort of reconnaissance action, testing out the strength of the German coastal defenses at various points, is likely to become more and more frequent as time for invasion draws nearer.

Time of Attack Secret

Just exactly when the final attack from the west will come remains a secret, of course. But military commentators here, writing of the Supreme Command appointments, anticipate the arrival of General Eisenhower in London almost immediately to take command will mark a speeding up of invasion preparations.

The greatly increased number of Americans in Britain is emphasized, and so is the fact that these later arrivals are already well-trained and fully-equipped troops.

It is also stated that American forces have been practicing amphibious actions for several months in various parts of Britain.

Even without General Montgomery as his partner, General Eisenhower would have been an intensely popular choice here as Supreme Commander of the British and United States expeditionary forces organizing in the United Kingdom, particularly in view of the announcement from Washington over the week end that Americans will constitute about 73 per cent of the invading armies.

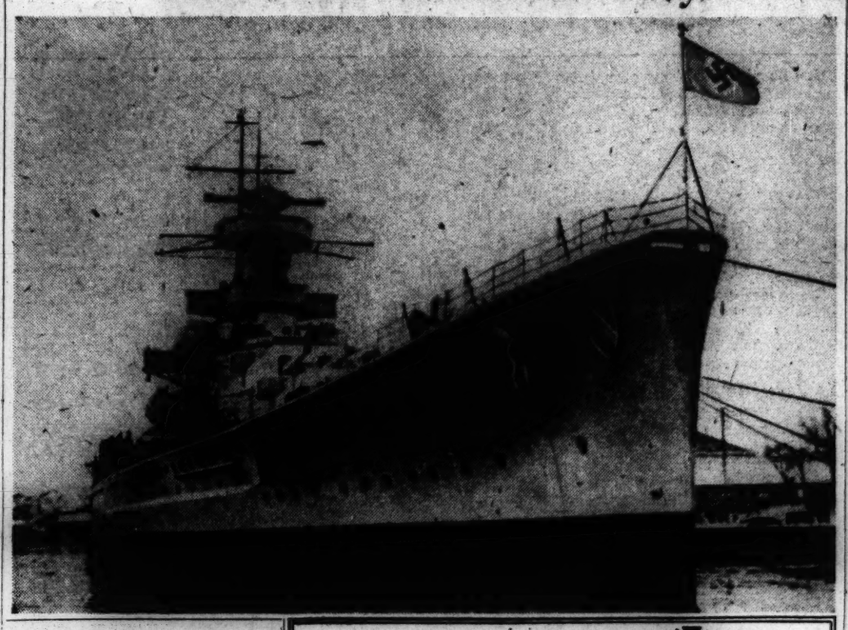
Organizing Ability

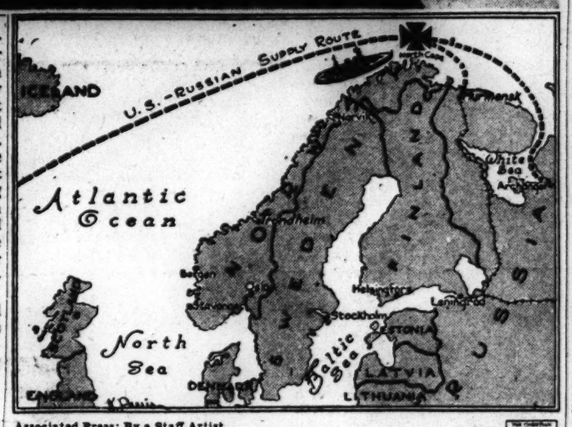
For General Eisenhower's "interleaved" organization of British and American staffs and armies in the Mediterranean has been acclaimed by the British not merely as proof of his superb organizing ability, but as evidence of his sincere friendship for Britain.

Other appointments announced here have also won general approval. Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, as head of the Strategic Bombing Force, is believed a good choice. It is anticipated in some quarters here that Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder is likely to become chief of all air forces, fighter and bomber, under General Eisenhower. There was some surprise at the choice of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson instead of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander to be general commander in the Mediterranean, but the prevalent opinion is that it is preferable to leave General Alexander to complete the Italian campaign.

One new development implied by the reorganization of the Mediterranean command is that an end has apparently been put to division between the North African command for western and central Mediterranean, and the Middle Eastern command for the eastern Mediterranean. This is felt to be a good move in view of the increasing strategic interdependence of operations on any part of the southern front.

Once Pride of German Navy





Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

British Units Sink Scharnhorst Off North Cape

Upper: The Scharnhorst in Dover Straits Feb. 12, 1942. Lower: Cross shows approximate point on convoy route to Murmansk where the 26,000-ton German battleship met its end in a protracted battle with British Home Fleet units.

Channel Invasion Linked With Mediterranean

Continued from Page 1

complementary and similar to the one carrying systematic destruction into Germany from Britain.

3. Because there is now a free channel for shipping seaborne and airborne supplies and reinforcements from any Allied base to any selected port of attack upon the European coast between Northern Norway and Turkey.

4. Because the land operations actually in progress (but moving slower than was hoped and expected) in Italy represent a distraction and diversion of German military thought and effort at a time when concentration is desired by the Nazis to meet the coming onslaught from the west while the Russians press on toward Germany's frontiers on the east.

New Pressure on Germans

The spotlight will therefore remain upon the Mediterranean until preparations have been completed for the invasion operations which General Eisenhower is to command. How long that will be the Germans in particular would like very much to know. What they do know is that the preliminary softening up of military installations and establishments on the French side of the English Channel by air bombardment is already in progress. This will grow in intensity as the preparations to take advantage of it proceed. The American and British publics are likely to underestimate the time necessary for the Allies to, complete preparations. This is because the immensely complicated problems of organization involved in it are not generally appreciated and cannot be explained for obvious reasons. The German high command will be measuring military probabilities with military gauges and it is too much like "wishful thinking" to suppose that their preparations for meeting the challenge will not be completed by the time it is delivered.

Hence President Roosevelt's warning that the Allies must be prepared for heavy casualties in the trial of strength to come. Allied power on land, on sea, and in the air has grown so immensely that big prices can be paid for success if necessary and while success for the Germans has not brought them victory for the Allies it must do so.

Without the Allied successes in the Mediterranean in the past eventful year the projected start could not be made upon the shortest path of victory.

North Africa Justified

North Africa had to be transformed from a zone of defense into a vast offensive base before such a step could be militarily justified. General Eisenhower has co-ordinated the international efforts which brought this transformation about since the Allies landed near Casablanca, Oran, and Algiers on Nov. 8, 1942.

The Italians [except those cooperating with the Nazis north of the present battle line in Italy] have been put out of their war against the Allies.

The fleet which was Italy's greatest contribution to the Axis has surrendered. It is available for use against Germany and Japan. The Germans have been thrown out of Egypt, Libya, Tripolitania, Tunisia, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and a considerable part of Italy. The Mediterranean has been fully reopened as a safe two-way Allied communication route between the West and East.

The French outside France have been brought toward a state of unity. Their available fighting forces have been co-ordinated, reorganized, re-equipped, and expanded. Far closer liaison has been established between the French fighting actively outside France and those resisting the Germans as best they can within the occupied country.

All those achievements have been made possible the greater operation to come—the allocation of men, material, and shipping they entail. They have provided, too, the practical experience without which the success of such operations must always be highly problematical. They have furnished also the security for the Mediterranean key point that is a guarantee against compulsory diversion to meet counterstrokes at a time when the ability to concentrate elsewhere is most important consideration.

Eisenhower, the Co-ordinator

Valuable time has been gained for the realization of Allied production and training schemes so that the operations of the type and scale now contemplated could become feasible.

These then are the years of profits from the international fighting co-operation of which General Eisenhower has been such an effective managing director. It is chiefly in the light we have seen him here. Now we have not thought of him so much as the great general commanding what shall be done. He has appeared more to be the great coordinator, blending and focusing expertly the expert opinion of American, British, and other commanders ultimately responsible for doing what had to be done—at sea, on land, and in the air.

In that role he has brought to bear the power of prompt decision where views conflicted; straightforwardness and tact, appreciativeness such as to bring out the fullest international and inter-service co-operation, of quick perception for the merits and demerits of schemes of daring, in readiness to carry them out when convinced that a gamble was justified.

General Eisenhower's own gift for audacious planning is great: so his frankness in alluding on occasion to what I have heard him describe as his own miscalculation is one of his most admired characteristics. It is linked with a reputation for judgment which led to his appointment as chief of the war plans (now operations) division at Washington before he became commander of United States forces in the European theater of operations.

Since then he has proved his own strategic plans by putting them into practical operation with forces under his direct command. Now he is throwing the proof of the experience into the final planning of the campaign intended in itself to be conclusive.

As a quick and clear thinker "Ike," to use his most familiar title, likes to cut through red tape entanglement wherever he can and prefers rapid discussions with men in authority to formal staff conferences. He concentrates upon the major issues and leaves the details to men he describes as knowing much more about them than he does. But he has a keen eye for defects and his frequent visits to the forward areas are not in any sense formal ones.

He gets along splendidly with the British as they do with him. One reason is his frankness, his habit of telling the whole truth without reservations to people he trusts. They trust him in return. This applies to the General's dealing with the press. More than once he has confided future plans to war correspondents here so they shall not accidentally furnish clues to the enemy. The policy has never let him down.

Makes Friends Easily

Because he is naturally witty and engaging he makes friends easily. They soon appreciate that he is also intolerant of inefficiency or pessimism. Both aspects of his personality have engendered confidence and this spreads all the way down the pyramid of command from himself at the apex to the broad base of the troops in the forward areas and rearward bases.

The details of his distinguished military career are too well known for repetition here. He has been much publicized. He has also been much criticized from time to time, notably at the time of the first spectacular case of Mediterranean "military expediency" when he had dealings with Admiral Jean Darlan, later assassinated at Algiers on Christmas Eve, 1942.

General Eisenhower has disavowed all pretensions to political skill. He sometimes described himself and his officers as learners in military affairs. He has stressed the value of the experience which he and his officers and his men have been acquiring as one international fighting force since the North African campaign began. He is a proven skillful user of talent—other peoples and his own—and his appointment to control the coming attack upon Germany outside the Mediterranean zone is one that commands general confidence among the men who have fought under him here.

King George Sees New Brotherhood

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP)—King George VI sitting alone in a room in his quiet country home for his sixth Christmas broadcast to the British Empire called on his people "to take comfort from our faith that out of desolation shall rise new hope, and out of strife shall be born a new brotherhood."

Speaking in firm, measured tones the King declared that "while we have bright visions of the future we have no easy dreams of the days that lie close at hand," and warned "that much hard working and hard fighting and perhaps harder working and harder fighting than ever before" are ahead before final victory.

In sending Christmas greetings to the people of the United Nations in behalf of the British people King George declared:

"In the year that is almost ended many things have happened under God's providence to make us thankful for His mercies.

"The generous strength of the United States of America; the tremendous deeds of Russia; the endurance of China under her long ordeal; the fighting spirit of France reborn; and the flower of manhood and womanhood of many lands that share the burdens of our forward march—all these have played their part in the brightening of our fortunes on sea, on land, in the air."

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New Methods Help British Coal Industry

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 27—Out of present clash of rival interests in British coal fields, a new future for coal mining in this country is taking shape.

The Times, of London, expresses this view based on the following factors:

1. The Government's hand in wartime control of the coal industry is causing changes in management which will have a lasting effect on the industry's organization and efficiency.

2. The coal industry itself, with Government aid and encouragement, is promoting research into coal utilization which points to the development of a cluster of satellite industries around coal mining and located in coal-mining areas.

3. It was announced only Dec. 22 that the Mineworkers' Federation has now come into line with colliery owners in accepting the proposal of Fuel Minister Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George for a regrouping of collieries to obtain the most efficient control of production. Leading mining engineers will be appointed as specialists and consultants for groups of pits. They will be nominated by and responsible to the Minister of Fuel, and will therefore be state servants.

4. Colliery owners, in the opinion of The Times, are showing more readiness to prepare for "inevitable technical and administrative changes in future and to welcome innovations, notwithstanding their inborn dislike of official interference."

5. Among mine leaders, The Times sees more willingness to accept the teaching of experience and fact, and to be guided by natural scientific and technical discovery.

Vital to War Effort

But at the same time, it is recognized here that any easy optimism about the coal mines either for the war's duration, or in the reconstruction era, is completely out of place. For coal is still one of the most critical factors in the life of this nation. Trouble in the pits might still mar Britain's war effort.

Crucial questions are coming up early in the new year. For instance, colliery managers in South Wales have just sent the Minister of Fuel a sharp warning about lack of discipline in the coal mines.

The managers have threatened that if the Government doesn't take firmer measures to ensure discipline, then the managers will withdraw from pit production committees. These committees, which have been in general operation since the war, represent one of the biggest advances in co-operation between owners and workers.

Question of Discipline

A resolution by South Wales pit managers charged that "strikes, threats of strikes, and deliberate acts of sabotage and withholding of effort by workmen have been permitted with negligible disciplinary action by the Ministry of Fuel." The managers demanded that negotiations be opened with the Government within 14 days.

There are some strong protests here today at the charges of sabotage by miners.

New wage increase demands also come up for settlement in the new year. But the biggest issue of all looming in the background is the miners' demand that the coal mines be nationalized.

The miners want a new deal, but above all, they need their suspicions of the past removed and their confidence in the future restored. Most authorities here agree that the machinery and experience are now sufficient to usher in a new era in coal mining. It is good will that is the missing link.

All-Welsh Program

In the opinion of The Times, this good will can best be achieved by all those engaged in the coal industry, looking not backward but forward to a new view of the future which natural scientific advance can assure for it.

And on the radio Dec. 22 there was an all-Welsh program which seemed to run contrary to recent talk that the younger generation won't go down in the mines any more.

That program went out from Britain to Welsh soldiers serving the world over. Its message was, "The mountains and valleys of Wales [one of Britain's biggest coal-producing areas] are waiting to welcome you home—and you'll never really want to live anywhere else than in those mountains and valleys."

Which makes an issue like the future of the coal industry all the more important.

Moslem Leader Asks Freedom for India

KARACHI, India, Dec. 27 (AP)—Mahomed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, demanded at a League meeting Dec. 25 that the British leave India and declared, "We shall never rest content until we seize territories belonging to us and rule over them."

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, said the frequent critic of British rule, has declared he would not preside over the liquidation of the British Empire, "but voluntary liquidation is more honorable than a compulsory one and the British Empire will liquidate some day."

"We are now impressing on British statesmen that the only honest way for Britain is to divide and quit," he said.

They Pull for Victory

Associated Press

Italians Fight Mud as Well as Germans

Italian soldiers are shown pulling one of their vehicles through the mud of "Sunny Italy" as they move up to fight with the Allies against the Germans.

Japanese Looting Asian Areas For War Beyond 'Our Time'

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—The Japanese are now organizing for defeat in Southeast Asia with a view to salvaging as much as possible from their conquests, according to well-informed Dutch sources in Washington. Their apparent aims in the Netherlands Indies are threefold:

1. To take out everything of value they can transport.

2. To organize the Indonesians against the Dutch, British, and Americans, in order to slow the advance of the United Nations forces.

3. To retain a foothold in the conquered area for possible future wars of aggression.

Latest hint of this strategy was contained in a recent Batavia broadcast to the Americas which threatened to renew the war in succeeding generations if necessary to win a final victory: "If Japan's constructive war objectives cannot be fulfilled in our time, it is to be carried forward to the next generation, and if it is not yet done, it is to be sent over to succeeding generations until victory is achieved."

Long War Expected

Evidence that the Japanese are preparing for a long drawn out defensive war in which Java might be lost is seen in the hoarding of quinine. Although Japan acquired more than 90 per cent of the world's quinine supply in Java, there is an apparent shortage of this drug in the Indies, Thailand, and other countries.

Tokyo Radio recently reported that the Japanese have put the gathering of cinchona bark on a year-round basis, which means that the groves are being stripped, probably for shipment to Japan.

At the same time the Japanese have offered political inducements to the Indonesians at an increasing rate, in a frantic drive to rally popular support. The first concessions in Sumatra, significantly, were in the Atjeh Province, at the extreme northern tip of the island.

[Japan has also placed the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, north of Sumatra, under the nominal control of the puppet Indian Provisional Government headed by Subhas Chandra Bose. These moves were calculated to impede the long-expected drive of Lord Louis Mountbatten's Indian armies across the Bay of Bengal to Sumatra and Malaya.]

On Dec. 8 the Japanese announced that "Participation in the military administration," already under way in Java and Sumatra, has been extended to Borneo, Celebes, Ceram and other islands. No elections were held, however; in Borneo and Celebes, as in Sumatra, the collaborators were hand-picked by the Japanese, with no pretense of real self-government.

This eastern region is under the control of the Japanese Navy, and is administered separately from Java [under a military administration] and Sumatra [which is controlled, along with Malaya, by still another military regime in Singapore]. This policy of splitting up the Indies, together with the Japanese radio's emphasis on development of resources and industries in the eastern islands, leads some observers to believe that Japan intends to try for a negotiated peace which would leave this part of the Indies under its control.

Meanwhile the Japanese are hurriedly trying to rebuild a defensive transport system in the outlying islands. Last month the Japanese Radio announced that a three-day military conference was held in Bukit Tinggi, on Sumatra's west coast, to discuss "improvement" of the existing network of roads, by which was evidently meant the repair of the damage done by the Dutch. The same feelings of anxiety which lie behind Japan's desire to speed up the repair of Sumatra's transportation arteries, have caused it to apply the same strategy in other parts of the archipelago.

Damaged Road Repaired

In Borneo, the invaders have similarly occupied themselves mainly with repairing damaged roads. When Radio Tokyo told the world about "a trunk road running from Balikpapan [the oil port] to Samarinda," it forgot to mention that the greater part of this road had already been completed under the Dutch. Its present purpose is the rapid transport of oil to the coast, to help run Japan's war machine.

In Celebes, the Japanese rulers stressed the organization of "many new bus services," running from Macassar. The military importance of these services is obvious, but it is highly doubtful whether any new bus routes have been introduced, as the number of present lines is much lower than those operated under Dutch administration.

At present, say the Dutch, the bus lines are maintained solely for the defense of Macassar, and are intended to bring Japanese troops from various inland posts to the coastal city in case of an Allied attack.

Emperor Warns Japanese Of Serious War Situation

By the Associated Press

Emperor Hirohito of Japan, formally opening the 84th session of the Diet in Tokyo, solemnly warned Sunday that "the war situation is most serious," United States Government monitors reported in recording a Tokyo broadcast.

The warning was contained in an imperial rescript, and was quoted by the Office of War Information as saying:

"The warriors who represent us are fighting bravely and strenuously by enduring severe cold and braving intense heat under clouds of war thousands of miles away, and are further enhancing their military prestige. Responding well to this, our subjects are exerting their efforts in production and all alike are sincerely engaging in service. In this manner the alliance between the Empire and our allies is growing stronger. Deeply rejoice over this.

"The offensive-defensive battles between us and our enemies are growing more acute now and the war situation is most serious. Accordingly the people, all with the same spirit, must crush the inordinate ambitions of the enemy nations with all the nation's total efforts."

Meanwhile Premier Hideki Tojo told the Upper House of the Diet today that the Allied "counter-offensive has become real and serious and fierce fighting is raging at various fronts," the Tokyo Radio said in a broadcast.

The Premier, while ascribing great power to the Allied drive, insisted that the Japanese Army and Navy were "repulsing the enemy's counterattacks wherever confronted."

Premier Tojo said that Imperial Army forces weer now engaging the Allies in fierce battles in the Solomons, the Bismarck Archipelago, and Eastern New Guinea. He asserted that sea transportation was the only means of supply in the Southwest Pacific area and that Japanese vessels were ferrying troops and supplies secretly under cover of night.

Japanese in Shanghai Prepare to Pen Nazis

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Dec. 27

The editor of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury quoted a "recent arrival" from Shanghai as saying that Japanese authorities there already have prepared internment camps into which to put Germans when Adolf Hitler is defeated.

Nazis in Shanghai were said to be selling much of their property.

When Italy capitulated, the Japanese interned all Italians, but later released those who swore allegiance to Benito Mussolini.

No Doubt the Sequel Is Deluge of Letters

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 27 (AP)—The Atlanta Journal found out that a veteran will spend a dollar just to get someone to write him.

C. L. Dunlap of Annex No. 2, Mountain Home, Tenn., wrote the Journal want ad department:

"I am a war veteran who has been sick since being discharged. It seems that most of my friends have forgotten to write. Enclosed find one dollar. Please insert an ad in your paper asking someone to write to me during the holidays, I will try to answer all correspondence."

The Journal returned the dollar—but published a story about a veteran apparently forgotten at Christmas.

British Stress on India Seen in Casey's New Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 27 — Appointment of the distinguished Australian, Mr. Richard G. Casey, to be new Governor of Bengal represents a British Government decision of the widest significance.

With the Portfolio of Minister in the Middle East, Mr. Casey has been a member of the British War Cabinet. But his transference from this key post in the Middle East with Cabinet rank is no demotion in the war job. The change merely underlines the importance of his new task.

Quite apart from its famine problem, Bengal is the center of great activity today in preparation for the Allied offensive against Japan. Bengal is the most favorable jumping-off ground of the whole Pacific War theater.

For that reason, the question of India and Bengali undoubtedly figured prominently in the Cairo and Teheran talks. It is not surprising that India's status was first raised by President Chiang Kai-shek in the Cairo talks with Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

The Chinese leader would like to see something much more specific in the way of assurance about India's early freedom than has yet been given by Britain. President Roosevelt is understood to have been sympathetic to the Generalissimo's view.

Premier Stalin is also reported as lining up in favor of clarification of Britain's policy toward India. The sentiment expressed is believed to have been that Allied plans to free the Pacific would benefit from an Indian settlement.

It would hardly be surprising to know that Mr. Churchill, in a decided minority, had some hard thinking to do with his advisers. The British leader had to consider whether there could be any change in his Government's policy.

Since Sir Stafford Cripps went to India with an offer of self-government, the British Government policy has been as follows—that India should be granted political independence as soon as possible, but that there seemed little likelihood of Indian internal differences being settled in time to enable India to be freed before the end of the war.

Mr. Churchill has repeatedly emphasized that he has no intention of being Britain's Prime Minister to preside over any liquidation of the British Empire. He stands for Empire solidarity. He has strong British backing behind him. There is strong feeling here that the unity of the British Commonwealth means a lot for American as well as British security.

But there is also widespread discontent in Britain with the present stalemate on the Indian question. And if Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin have helped Prime Minister Churchill to find any new approach to the question, they will earn considerable gratitude from here.

Mr. Casey's appointment is being welcomed here as evidence of how highly Britain now regards Indian affairs.

Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard today calls the appointment a sign that British conscience is awakened—awakened to the fact that sufferers from famine in Bengal are still, in last resort, ruled by the British Parliament.

Mr. Casey, as a Dominion statesman, will bring new thought to Indian politics. In organizing hard-hit Bengal to serve as firm jumping off ground for an Anglo-American offensive against the Japanese, his experience in financial, economic, and war transport affairs will be fully tested.

In the Middle East post, Mr. Casey has already had wide experience in keeping the military-political balance. He has already in this war had close contact with Americans as British Minister in Washington and then in Cairo.

Taking a still longer view, Mr. Casey's appointment represents a practical step toward an evolution of the British Commonwealth which has a number of supporters here these days—an evolution by decentralization, with the Dominions taking an increasing share of Empire responsibility.

Stilwell Pins Hopes On Combined Drive

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 27

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell told his troops in the China-Burma-India theater that "it will be the result of our combined efforts that will eventually make possible a powerful blow at our enemy."

The message was reported in a Chungking English-language broadcast.

"The work of each unit and of each individual plays its own important part. Let us all do our individual utmost to make the blow crippling and decisive."

The younger crowd's going Rogers Peet! 'n how!

FOR a number of years, Rogers Peet's advertising in prep school and college papers has been written by the young men themselves on a more or less competitive basis. The assignment is often part of their work in English composition.

Each Holiday Season we have reproduced a few of these ads in the newspapers—a compliment to the boys, and a bit of "good advertising" for our Young Men's Department. This season, because of conditions, our competition was postponed. Our Committee decided, however, to make their selection for this year from the ads they considered most outstanding during the last several years. Read them and see why the younger crowd continues to go Rogers Peet!

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The Home Forum

Go Forward

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS always a right way out of every difficulty. Though a human problem may appear complicated, even alarming, there is no reason for dismay if one is willing to rely wholeheartedly on God and allow the ever-operative law of eternal Mind to guide him. When material planning yields to divine direction, harmony is certain to result. Unhappy conditions disappear, often instantly, sometimes gradually, and permanent healing of human discord is attained. Such is the sure result of unflinching faith in God, omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient Principle.

A stirring example of what may be accomplished through staunch faith in God's power to save is the story of the children of Israel. Here is a narrative that has never become trite or threadbare. When the wanderers, led by Moses, saw the Red Sea straight ahead, and knew that Pharaoh's army was close upon their heels, they became panic-stricken, and small wonder. But right then and there God made His presence known to them through the mighty command to Moses, "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." We all know what happened. They went forward, the Red Sea opened before their unbelieving eyes, and they passed through to the opposite shore.

* * *

Such divine deliverance is in constant evidence today among the children of men. It matters not whether a human problem be a trivial affair or of world importance, man's divine help is always at hand. A personal experience of the writer illustrates the point. As a student of Christian Science she naturally learned to look to the one Mind for guidance in daily affairs. Divine Science establishes the habit of what may rightly be called unceasing prayer. Thus when one morning an accident occurred, causing severe burns, the student instinctively reached out prayerfully for the help of divine Love. The words of a favorite hymn came instantly to her frightened thought:

"I look to Thee in every need,
And never look in vain."

Despite much pain, she clung to the truth that God was right there with her; that He was omnipotent, and that His child was not the pawn of circumstance or subject to suffering and disaster. She was sustained and comforted as the spiritual import of a verse from the Bible came to her thought (Psalms 16:8, 9): "I have set the Lord always before me: because he is at my right hand, I shall not be moved . . . my flesh also shall rest in hope." After a short time the pain ceased. Several unpleasant forebodings of what might happen if surgical dressing was not applied came to her, as well as suggestions of physical disfigurement. These were rejected as unworthy of consideration. Constantly came the spiritual command, "Go forward!" As she endeavored to obey, depending entirely upon God for aid, the healing also went forward, and within a few weeks was complete, without any resultant blemishes.

* * *

Christian Science, the revelation of the law of God, when rightly applied never fails to meet the human need for healing. This God-sent truth is steadily arousing humanity from its lethargic belief that life is a material experience, and is bringing to mankind a clearer concept of God, Spirit, as the All-in-all of true being. It is giving new hope and courage to thousands who have become disheartened and despairing. In short, many are beginning to perceive that man is not, and never has been, the unhappy victim of some malevolent, nonunderstandable influence. They are beginning to see that the real man, spiritual and perfect, is truly God's well-loved son.

Today millions are turning steadfastly to God for direction and help. They refuse to be dismayed by material calamities, because they know that eternal Principle, though unseen, is ceaselessly at the helm. Truth is certain to uncover error's futility, and the unmasking will continue until harmony is recognized and attained. On page 542 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Let Truth uncover and destroy error in God's own way, and let human justice pattern the divine. Sin will receive its full penalty, both for what it is and for what it does. Justice marks the sinner, and teaches mortals not to remove the waymarks of God. To envy's own hell, justice consigns the lie which, to advance itself, breaks God's commandments."

* * *

God's unerring government, through which an undefeatable purpose runs, is adequate for the adjustment of personal difficulties and world affairs. Even a world enmeshed in the toils of carnal warfare is not beyond or outside the divine compassion. We must pray constantly. Doubt, fear, or skepticism achieves nothing. Strong trust in God is our greatest weapon, not only for ourselves, but for our loved ones, wherever they may be. The tender message of the Christ comes to everyone today in the words of Jesus to his disciples (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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"THE LEANING SILO": *A Wood Engraving by Thomas W. Nason*

EPISODES OF THE New England countryside—farm buildings, village streets, trees, sloping terrain—have been the subjects of the wood engravings by Thomas Willoughby Nason. In his skilled hands, the traditional art of wood engraving is carried on with fitting dignity. The rural themes portrayed are familiar to all New Englanders. Mr. Nason represents them with a feeling of high responsibility. He traces with utmost discernment the lineaments of barns, silos, farmhouses, dwelling upon the protecting roofs, the sheltering walls, the doors, and windows. A fence, a gable, a tree, a haystack—any typical feature—is qualified with clarity, and worked harmoniously into the larger scheme of design. The shapes, the depths, the solids and voids are evolved from a meticulously laid line. The minute, almost imperceptible differences in the engraved line produce the values which in turn impart an illusion of planes and textures. The smooth workmanship beguiles the eye, for it emanates from a long experience and practice, from study, reflection, trial and error. The wood engravings exact a discipline, not alone in the controlled manipulation of engraving tools, but in the method of selection and abstraction.

"The Leaning Silo" reveals the calm, detached approach of Mr. Nason. His prints possess no spectacular qualities, but they are imbued with the cherished qualities that attract connoisseurs.

Near the Snows Of Mount Hermon

THE WORD "JORDAN" means "flowing down" or "the down-comer," which is distinctly appropriate, for it drops continuously after its rise near the snows of Mount Hermon until it empties in stifling heat into the Dead Sea, thirteen hundred feet below sea level. Above the Sea of Galilee this drop is achieved below in roaring declines through Dantesque gorges and in churning, boiling rapids. From Galilee it runs south through a valley about four miles in width which opens out twice into broader plains, one of these being where Jericho stood. Here the river becomes sedate in its pace, even, at times of low water, a sluggish stream indeed. . . . The scenery along the Jordan is curious rather than beautiful. The asphodel . . . is found in white and yellow profusion along its upper reaches, as though in keeping with the fantastic and awe-inspiring shapes of its barren cliffs. Later, as it rushes toward the haze of the lower Ghor, the asphodel gives place to the oleander, with its lancelike leaves, and the acacia, called the shittah tree in the Bible. The tamarisk becomes common lower down, and the full ghurrah tree, with its silver foliage which has been described as ghostly in effect. Nor is there much life along the sacred river. Pigeons and cranes are to be found, of course, and the sweet-singing bulbul. . . .

It is not a busy river. Solomon built shops for the smelting of brass on its banks when he needed that metal for his fabulous temple up in the hills, and the clanging hammers of the unhappy workmen must have sounded strange in that stillest of desolations. The barley crop is seasonable; later, when sugar cane was planted to some extent, the sleepy Jordan floor reached its most active stage. Time stands still there; the camel will be seen as often today as when Joshua led his people down to the Ford of the Partridges, and sweating farmers in flowing linen robes still winnow grain with huge-handled forks as in the days of Abraham.—From "Joshua," by ROGERS MACVEAGH AND THOMAS B. COSTAIN. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

געה פאָרווערטס

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy

(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Solitary Life

IT must have been early in the 1830's that a countryman of my father's, one Davy Crockett, decided that, because the "Purchase" was getting too well populated for his tastes, he would take his family further west and build another cabin in a wilderness where neighbors would be no nearer than seven or eight miles away. At that time, there must have been many men of like mind, who loved the freedom of the virgin forests and the vigorous open-air life of the frontiersman. As soon as villages began to creep up on them, they packed their belongings and moved on, out into the plains sometimes, and later on toward even loftier mountain country.

* * *

When we first came to the mountains where some of these people had been born, I thought there couldn't be many of them left, but I was wrong. There were still some who chose to live miles from any other human habitation in small clearings as remote as islands and almost as inaccessible. My father, because of that same thirst for solitude he never denied, might have been one of them. He, too, could have been content to remain forever under the roof of the forest, alone with his family and the mountains, which offered him a certain enlargement of experience that he never found anywhere else in any human society.

Of course, such a life would be a challenge to any man. I remember a favorite book about a family whose covered wagon had been left behind by their company, and who discovered a wild luxuriant cliff-encircled oasis where they lived for years, building their cabins, planting their corn and forcing the wilderness to provide everything they needed. The father of this family must have been almost as resourceful and mechanically inclined as the head of the famous Swiss Robinsons, for what he had not brought with him in the capacious wagon he was soon able to make from metals found in the valley deposits or hew out of the hard woods in which it abounded. And in this miniature world nothing seemed to be lacking either for the comfort or the pleasure of a vigorous brood of children, who took part in most of the undertakings.

* * *

The small stock of sugar finally failed, but that was only an excuse for a bee-hunt in which three of the insects were caught at different points some distance apart, long streamers of cotton wool attached to their bodies, and then released. A bee, it appears, after mounting into the air makes a bee-line for home; and where the three routes intersected, sure enough, the hollow tree containing many hundredweight of honey was found below. Davy Crockett's companion on his journey to San Antonio, or Bexar, as it was then called, was a bee-hunter and must have known this technique. It always disappointed me that he did not reinforce this tale with some of his own experiences in that line, because to discover wild honey must be like coming on a miracle.

One of the sketches adorning this book reminded me strongly of an old print of Crockett's cabin in the wilderness, near the Obion River. It had the same feeling you get in Cooper, who needs no illustrations at all because to read those pages is to follow Uncas and The Deerslayer into the forest and to see and experience everything with them. Perhaps feeling is more important than sight. I can close my eyes now and enter again into that company of great trees, that forest that held in itself all sights, all odors, all sounds, all the secret and soaring thoughts of man, past, present and future, his deeds, his voiceless imaginings, his prayers, as if it were the primal source of all that he was or would ever be. It spread an enchantment over and about him so that he never could leave it for long, never be happy anywhere else. It would lure him back as the sea the sailor, or the mountains those who must live near them or upon them.

* * *

The mountain-dweller, the dweller in the woods, may not be conscious of the reason, yet he knows that here is his element and that within it he can grow and renew his strength as the substance of a tree is renewed from the soil and the air. His fiber toughens, his step seeks out its own proper ground like a root searching a way through the earth. His inchoate thoughts assemble and right themselves, like the branches that spread and expand above him; and he becomes, because of some impelling necessity of his nature, a separate, individual creature, dependent on no man for anything at all.

The pioneers who labored to conquer and tame the wilderness may have been men of action primarily, or else they themselves were somewhat tamed by the women of their families. Crockett's wife did not share his longing for unsettled country, and now and then on our own mountain we came upon cabins long abandoned and nearly swallowed up again by the forest. The solitary life was harder for a woman, no doubt, since for her it would seem to have no future, unless in time she could draw her family back in touch with the world of men.

* * *

It was, of course, natural and inevitable that Crockett and those like him should hold the idea of freedom so precious that they were willing to give their lives to preserve it for others. Perhaps the fact of actual isolation had taught them that there is really no such thing; that struggle and hardship anywhere is of a piece with the human adventure shared by all people from the beginning of time. That even in the solitudes one is never quite alone.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

War Job

I thought: How sad that she should have to work.
She ought to stay at home and take her ease
With sons and daughters; children should not shirk
Their mutual responsibilities.
Punching the factory time-clock! What a shame
To spend long hours in such a noisy place.
And yet her eyes harbored no hint of blame—
There was a look of brightness on her face.

And then the woman turned to me and smiled.
"You know, I like to be a part of things,
To hear the presses clattering—it brings
People together." Happy as a child,
She said: "I never felt so young as now;
Life seems a lot more interesting, somehow."

BAYKA RUSSELL

In the Public Square Of Cotrone

THE POSITION of my room, which looked upon the piazza, enabled me to hear a great deal of what went on in the town. The life of Cotrone began about three in the morning; at that hour I heard the first voices, upon which there soon followed the bleating of goats and the tinkling of ox-bells. No doubt the greater part of the poor people were in bed by eight o'clock every evening; only those who had dealings in the outer world were stirring when the diligenza arrived about ten, and I suspect that some of these snatched a nap before that late hour. Throughout the day there sounded from the piazza a ceaseless clamour of voices, such a noise as in England would only rise from some excited crowd on a rare occasion; it was increased by the reverberation from the colonnade which runs all round in front of the shops. When the north-east gale had passed over, there ensued a few days of sullen calm, permitting the people to lead their ordinary life in open air. I grew to recognize certain voices, those of men who seemingly had nothing to do but to talk all day long. Only the sound reached me; I wish I could have gathered the sense of these interminable harangues and dialogues. In every country and every age those talk most who have least to say that is worth saying. These tongueasters of Cotrone had their predecessors in the public place of Crotone, who began to gossip before dawn, and gabbled unceasingly till after nightfall; with their voices must often have mingled the bleating of goats or the lowing of oxen, just as I heard the sounds today.—From "By the Ionian Sea," by GEORGE GISSING.

That Expansive Spirit of the Frontier

SUCH CONCEPTS AS freedom, equality, progress, and natural rights were readily accepted as true of the frontier, where life was reduced to its simplest terms of man in conflict with the forces of nature. In this elemental struggle the nonessentials of formal society were soon dropped. If the process had not involved more than this sloughing-off of the polite acquirements of society the frontiersman would simply have reverted to savagery. But it did involve more; for the frontiersman was not permanently cut off from civilization, and when he did return to it, or when eventually it came to him, he was in a position to choose consciously what he would keep and what he would reject. In short, he was permitted to create a new culture from the adaptation of the old ideas to the new physical conditions of the frontier. It was the dream of men in all ages: the dream of beginning over, of a second chance, a new life with the benefit of old experience. It was the story of Robinson Crusoe on a continental scale. . . .

This union of West and East, of the frontier spirit with the intellectual heritage of the past, was best exemplified in the mind and character of Thomas Jefferson. The ideals of individualism and democracy had developed, through many vicissitudes, from the premature efforts of Roger Williams to fruition in the Revolution, and to classic expression in the Declaration of Independence. But they might have been lost in the federalist and monarchist reaction that followed had it not been for the fortunate conjunction of the French Revolution, with its slogan of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and the dynamic personalities of Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson. Paine's *Rights of Man* and other stirring pamphlets had great influence at the time, but Paine did not long remain in this country, and without Jefferson his work might have proved ineffectual. Because Jefferson was twice President of the United States and because he was the founder of a lasting political philosophy, his ideals were firmly established in the national consciousness. It is doubtful whether these ideals could have become a force in world affairs, however, if they had not been caught up by the expansive enthusiasm of the frontier and carried, with the American flag, across the continent.

These, then, compose the foundations of American idealism, the roots from which we spring: the mysticism and moral power inherent in Puritanism, the rational liberalism and faith in human nature that developed in the thought of the eighteenth century, and the expansive spirit of the frontier, which gives to the whole its peculiarly American character.—From "American Idealism," by FLOYD STOVALL. (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press.)

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* * *

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* * * * *

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Eisenhower Faces Greatest Task in Amphibious Attack on Germany

Vital Food-Front Victory Won by Middle East Allies

Abundant harvests in lands from Libya to Iran attest fine work by American and British specialists of Middle East Supply Center—Four Freedoms take on new meaning as larders are replenished.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Dec. 27—Hundreds of thousands of persons in the Middle East are going to be happier during the coming months because of an important Allied victory which has nothing to do with killing or being killed. It is a victory on the food front—probably the most urgent front for millions of individuals all the way from Libya to Iran.

The last harvests in this part of the world are just about in and they are very good harvests indeed. One of the reasons they are so good is because a corps of hard-working American and British specialists saw to it that they were. Working as closely as possible with local governments and individual farmers, these Allied advisers help see that despite wartime difficulties seed was obtained, the right crops planted, and machinery was available for harvesting, collecting, and distributing.

This is not the type of victory which gets headlines, but it makes the difference between enough food and hunger—perhaps starvation—for surprisingly large numbers of men, women, and children. It also is the kind of success which gives real meaning to Allied promises regarding the Four Freedoms.

Abundant Harvest

Details of harvests and food stocks in the Middle East area are not available, as conditions here still are too primitive to permit any thorough survey. But by watching certain key areas—both where food is grown and where it is eaten—Anglo-American field workers now are able to say with confidence that this year's harvest has been gratifyingly abundant and has repaid the vast amount of effort spent by them under the direction of the Middle East Supply Center. Although work will have to recommence next spring, this year's food campaign in the Middle East can take its place beside Allied military victories elsewhere.

This year's success is built upon foundations laid during several previous years when it was vitally necessary for the Allies to cut down on shipping used for transportation of food to this area by encouraging the highest possible local production of foodstuffs. Having encouraged local farmers to grow the crops best adapted to their areas those most urgently needed, the M. E. S. C. then battled unceasingly to see they got as much seed, fertilizer, and machinery as it was humanly possible to extract from America, Britain, and elsewhere.

One of the most interesting aspects of Allied aid was the large-scale use of Army trucks to help distressed areas.

British Trucks Save Day

Having heard that good crops in certain regions were threatened by lack of transportation for their gathering and distribution, British Army officials assigned hundreds of trucks which did trick.

Perhaps even more encouraging developments are the fact that Middle Eastern countries now are beginning to get together in an effort to settle some of their own economic problems. Previously, virtually every Middle Eastern economic conference was called by the M. E. S. C. or some Allied group or agency. Within the past few weeks, however, representatives of Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Lebanon met at Damascus to discuss means of promoting freer exchange of food products. No reports yet have been issued by this conference, but persons here consider it a definite step forward that it was even called.

Perhaps one of its positive results was seen the other day when the Egyptian Government announced a 20 per cent cut in its import duties on citrus fruit, thus encouraging greater shipment from Palestine and Syria. This can benefit all concerned, since Egypt can absorb large quantities of Palestinian fruit, while the latter desperately needs Egypt's rice surplus.

New American Mission

Meanwhile, a new American mission is on the way to Iran as an addition to the Milspaugh Commission to help co-ordinate the purchase and distribution of food—particularly wheat—throughout that country's widely scattered provinces. This group is to take its place beside Anglo-American-Russian "flying squads" which are continually battling against the locust hordes which are perhaps the greatest menace to Persian agriculture.

In some ways, the biggest job ahead of Allied food specialists in the Middle East seems to be one of harmonizing prices throughout this area. As a general rule, prices today are in the form of a step-ladder—they are lowest in the Sudan, somewhat higher in Egypt, higher again in Palestine, and continue ascending through Syria, Iraq, and Iran.

This means that whereas Sudanese and Egyptian merchants are perfectly willing to sell their products in countries to the northeast, merchants there cannot afford to send their goods the other way due to lower prices received. This situation has been a very great obstacle to free trade, and it generally is agreed it must be cleared up before we can expect any considerable increase in international trade here.

Wide World; Associated Press; Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Anglo-American Army Chiefs in War Against Germany

Top left: Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander in Chief of British Armies serving under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Top right: Lieut. Gen. Henry M. Wilson, Commander in Chief in Mediterranean area. Lower left: Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Commander in Chief of Allied armies in Italy. Center: General Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of Second-Front forces. Lower right: Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz, Commander of American strategic bombing force operating against Germany.

Butler Says U. S. Must Help Veterans Finish College Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—The Federal Government should make plans to enable demobilized service men to complete their college or university education after the war, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, declared in his annual report to the trustees, today.

Dr. Butler said the Government had a "distinct responsibility" for the continuance of the college residence of thousands of students whose classes were abandoned in response to the call to military service. He suggested immediate consideration of a plan for financing the cost of postwar attendance.

At the conclusion of the 55-page report, he expressed the conviction that New York has become the economic and financial capital of the "world of today and tomorrow," adding the hope that it is not unreasonable to expect Morningside Heights, site of the university, to become "the intellectual and spiritual capital of this same modern world."

Dr. Butler warned that it is useless to win the war if democracy is destroyed within by its own defenders. Intriguing groups must not be permitted to wreck the American system while the youth of the Nation is engaged in combat overseas, he said.

"Moreover, it is essential that our Nation cannot be permitted to become divided into a series of organized minority groups, economic or social," he continued, "each of which has in mind nothing but its own group power or its own group gain.

"The moment groups of this kind begin to destroy the spirit of friendly civil co-operation which has so long characterized our industrial life, it must be realized that the foundations upon which our free institutions rest are being undermined. We have not had, and must never have, definite and permanently organized industrial groups in the membership of one of which every individual is tempted or forced to spend his entire life."

The ideal industrial life of the United States is typically represented, Dr. Butler said, by the "striking careers" of Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, both of whom amassed vast fortunes despite modest beginnings and then "devoted by far the larger part of them to the service of the public."

"Such is the America we are called upon to defend," he continued, "and while we are defending with all our power, let us have a care that no intriguing forces or groups, working either behind the scenes or openly, shall wreck that system while the youth of the nation is offering its life to defend it and to strengthen it for new centuries of growth and achievement."

Dr. Butler praised the American people for their efficiency as a group, declaring it was within their power to unite willingly in the war effort, but he warned against more legislative control, saying "the fewer precise and minute technical regulations forced upon them by the Government the better."

He called on Congress, however, to act and to accept responsibility for prompt and definite decisions when dealing with problems of taxation, finance and social organization, decrying the unnecessary discussion attending such legislation before its adoption in Washington.

Americas Urged to Use Care In Recognizing Any Rebel Rule

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Inter-American Committee for Political Defense has published the text of a message sent to the Foreign Secretaries of all American Republics having declared war or broken relations with the Axis, in which the Committee recommended that all exchange information before recognizing any new regime "constituted by force."

The message explicitly stated that it does not refer to any particular case — although the originator of the recommendation, Vice-President Alberto Guani of Uruguay, said his idea was started when Gen. Pedro Ramirez took over the Argentine Government and was developed this week by the overthrow of the Bolivian Government by a revolutionary junta.

Argentina was the only American country not sent the Committee's recommendation, which said there was danger of Axis penetration into the Americas through governments emerging from revolution. The Argentine Government is recognized by all American Governments, but the new Bolivian Government is now awaiting recognition which may hinge upon the Committee's recommendation.

The recommendation was adopted unanimously by the Committee.

The text:

"Whereas, notwithstanding the failure of its aims to annul the contribution made by the American peoples to the war effort and the political defense of the Continent in accordance with agreements in force, it is evident that the Axis continues to make efforts to realize such aims with the serious danger that totalitarian elements may take over by force the government of American republics to separate them from the principles of union and solidarity adopted in the face of the common enemy and from their support of the cause of the united and associated nations;

"Whereas, from such agreements there result some rights and duties which consecrate the solidarity that must exist between said republics for the defense of the continent against the danger previously indicated;

"Whereas, the third consultative meeting of foreign ministers creating this Committee entrusted it with a mandate to advise on the adoption of measures referring to problems related with all aspects to the defense of the Continent against political aggression from the Axis,

"It is recommended to the American Governments which declared war on the Axis Powers or broke relations with them that while the present world conflict continues they should not proceed to the recognition of any new government constituted by force before consulting each other with the purpose of determining whether such a government is carrying on its international commitment and about the circumstances which determined the creation of such a government."

Eisenhower's Choice Liked In Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt's announcement of the selection of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as commander of the forthcoming Anglo-American attack on Germany struck a popular chord among members of Congress.

There was general belief, too, that the President's praise of Gen. George C. Marshall meant the latter's retention as Chief of Staff. This was welcome news for most Congressmen. Mr. Roosevelt mentioned General Marshall and Admiral Ernest J. King as military geniuses who have the great responsibility of planning global strategy.

Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio commented that the choice of General Eisenhower for the invasion command "makes sense," adding: "General Eisenhower has the necessary experience with the commanders with whom he will have to work and he knows conditions. Besides, where else could we get a Chief of Staff who could fill Marshall's shoes?"

Senator Charles O. Andrews (D) of Florida said he did not believe there was a better qualified man in the service than General Eisenhower for the post to which he had been chosen. He said he was happy that General Marshall apparently would remain in Washington where he could direct the world's operations of the American armies.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia: "It's going to be a costly process to invade Europe and I hope the best leader has been appointed for the job, although I personally don't know much about General Eisenhower. I interpret the announcement as meaning that General Marshall will remain as Chief of Staff, where he has measured up to his responsibilities with signal ability."

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota: "I'm glad to hear it, particularly since it seems to mean that Marshall will be retained as Chief of Staff."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado: "I am pleased with the appointment. General Eisenhower is the right man for that job and General Marshall is irreplaceable as Chief of Staff. So the appointment means putting both men in the places they can do the most good."

Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin: "It would seem a happy choice, that resulted undoubtedly after consultation with General Marshall. In my opinion it also is proper that Marshall stay on as Chief of Staff."

Representative Bernard W. Kearney (R) of New York: "With Eisenhower's initiative and success in Africa and Italy he is the man to have charge of the actual European invasion, from whatever point it may be launched."

Representative Carl T. Curtis (R) of Nebraska: "Splendid news."

Representative Francis Case (R) of South Dakota: "I hope this means General Marshall will remain as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in over-all charge of operations."

Representative Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana: "That's fine. Eisenhower has demonstrated that he knows what he is about. I am happy that Marshall will remain here in charge of global warfare."

Names of Leaders To Run Down Hitler

By the Associated Press

New commanders named by the Allies:

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, U. S. A., Commander in Chief of second front forces.

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British, General Eisenhower's successor as Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Theater.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, British, Commander in Chief of British Armies serving under General Eisenhower.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, British, Commander in Chief of Allied armies in Italy.

Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, Commander of the American Strategic Bombing Force operating against Germany.

Considered Best-Fitted Of All Allied Generals

Operations against North Africa, Sicily, and Italy were 'warm-up' for attack to be staged against Reich; General Spaatz to co-ordinate air blows against foe from Britain and Mediterranean.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—In giving Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower the job of opening new fronts against Germany, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill have put it in the hands of the soldier who, in all history, has had the most experience in directing vast, combined land, sea and air operations.

For General Eisenhower, the successive amphibious operations against North Africa, Sicily, and Italy now become "warm-up" operations for his supreme test as a strategist and tactician.

He takes on the task with a record for careful planning which has won success in every major move in the Mediterranean theater.

With announcement of the selection of General Eisenhower as invasion commander, the presumption in Washington is that Gen. George C. Marshall will continue as Army Chief of Staff here.

Appointment of Lieut Gen. Carl Spaatz to command all strategic American air forces operating against Germany means that he and General Eisenhower will continue as a team. He was commander of Northwest African Air Forces under General Eisenhower.

Co-ordinate Blows

Presumably, one of General Spaatz' tasks now will be to co-ordinate air blows against the enemy from Britain and from the Mediterranean area.

A native of Pennsylvania, General Spaatz was graduated from West Point in 1914. Like General Eisenhower, he is an exponent of careful planning to bring overwhelming force against the enemy.

Air forces, he once said, can destroy any barrier against advance, but application of this principle never must be started until the force in hand is adequate to the job.

If fellow officers could use only one adjective to describe General Eisenhower it probably would be "tireless." He works long hours, expects the same of his associates, and has a capacity for thoroughness in grasping every detail of a campaign which astonishes others.

One of the orders General Marshall has given him since General Eisenhower took command in the Mediterranean was not to work so hard. He told him, so the report goes, that he expected him to take a little time off every day or so for rest and recreation.

Eisenhower to Hit Hard

From General Eisenhower's reputation, it seems a safe assumption that when the day comes to invade Europe the Germans will be hit with every force he can throw against them.

He once summed up his philosophy of war in baseball terms:

"You can't hit a home run by bunting. You have to step up there and take your cut at the ball."

General Eisenhower's background before the present conflict came along includes training of American tank forces during World War I (he never got overseas) and a tour of duty as aide to Gen. Douglas MacArthur when the latter was military adviser to the Philippine Government.

In those days he worked out details on the military plans which General MacArthur carried out when the Japanese invaded—the retreat into Bataan for the stand to await the help which, it turned out, could not be sent.

General Eisenhower was only a lieutenant colonel in the Regular Army when Pearl Harbor plunged this country into the war, but has since been advanced to the regular rank of Major General. His rank as a full General is a temporary, wartime one.

Of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, General Eisenhower is a Kansan.

On Many Fronts

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, the new Allied commander in the Mediterranean theater, has faced the Axis on many fronts in the Middle East.

He was in command in that zone when the British defeated the enemy in Egypt Libya, Syria, and Iraq and marched into Iran.

But he suffered a defeat in Greece and recently on several Aegean Sea islands. It had been impossible to defend Greece, yet General Wilson saved more than 80 per cent of his men.

After he lost the islands—at a time when the Allies were moving forward in all other theaters—General Wilson said:

"It seems to be my lot to bolster lost causes, such as when we evacuated Greece, but I believe that history will prove that both the Greek campaign and this one (Dodecanese) will prove worth while."

They call the General "Jumbo." He is six feet tall, weighs 259 pounds, and is deliberate of motion. He is jovial, yet blunt and thorough, and demands that his men be thorough.

"One of our finest tacticians" is how Mr. Churchill describes General Wilson, already regarded as a master at the type of warfare which has out-fought the Nazis in their own brand of fighting. He is proving his ability to adapt tactics to his own ends.

With a brilliant military record dating from the Boer War, General Wilson gained world-wide fame in 1939 during the Libyan offensive, when as head of the Army of the Nile he advanced 450 miles in 57 days.

Cut Holes in Defenses

He had his men chop holes in the Italians' barbed-wire defenses and sent his armored patrols through. The patrols ranged far and wide behind enemy lines, cut communications, destroyed enemy supplies, harassed troop movements, and took prisoners.

They created a "fluid" battle-front and allowed the main army to catch the enemy off balance and deliver a knockout blow.

It was General Wilson who blocked a Nazi effort to gain control of the vital Syria area. He took Damascus and regained Syria for the Allies after a campaign in which he fought a war of maneuver which enabled him to avoid frontal attacks, thereby saving many lives.

General Wilson, whose friends say is as "calm as a constable," is the great-great-grandson of Lord Raglan who led the British in the Crimean War and is a relative of the Lord Cardigan of "Charge of the Light Brigade" fame and Sir George Cooke, who led the Guards at Waterloo.

Delay in Cost-of-Living Report Indicates Possibility of Split

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt's Cost-of-Living Committee will need at least another month to complete its work and there is a strong possibility that it may submit a divided report.

Disagreement and inability to assemble the five members for more frequent meetings has slowed the Committee's work. In announcing the personnel of the Committee on Nov. 5, the President made some reference to a 60-day investigation.

But the President omitted officially giving his Committee any such deadline. He did cite the advantages of producing a unanimous report on the controversial cost-of-living index, but the prospects of that do not appear bright at this stage.

After the six-week investigation, labor members of the Committee are unmoved in their contention that the Bureau of Labor Statistics index does not accurately reflect the wartime increases in living costs for workers and therefore is not a fair yardstick for wage stabilization.

Here are some of the wartime cost factors which labor members contend should be accented in the index: Deterioration in the quality of goods, fewer bargain sales, the cost of quarters near the job and the maintenance of separate establishments, the elimination of services, enforced purchase of homes, higher taxes, and increased expenses, such as medical care, child care, and food, resulting from the lengthened work-week.

British Archbishop Praises Air Crews

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 27

The Archbishop of Canterbury, lamenting the "misery and horror" of the bombing of Germany, declared in a radiocast last night that "we are bound to take satisfaction in the achievements of our air crews, for when it is a duty to fight it is the duty also to fight effectively."

"But, oh, the misery and horror of it all," he said. "The bitter fruit of wickedness and the refusal of the world to acknowledge its rightful King."

The Archbishop predicted the new year would bring "us near to victory in Europe."

Princeton to Print Jefferson Writings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 27—Sponsorship by Princeton University of the publication of the writings and correspondence of Thomas Jefferson, approximating a total of 23,000,000 words was announced by the University's President, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, today.

The edition, which will cost about $350,000 to prepare and print, will be partially financed by The New York Times as a memorial to Adolph S. Ochs, its publisher from 1869 to 1935. It will approach 50 volumes and printing of it by the Princeton University Press will take about 15 years, it was said.

Dr. Dodds said the project would make available for the first time a complete and accurate presentation of the writings of the author of the Declaration of Independence. The project has the approval of the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission, a Congressional body formed to mark the 200th anniversary of Jefferson's birth.

Aviation Award Is Inaugurated

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Inauguration of an annual $1,000 Fawcett Aviation Award for scientific achievement was announced Dec. 24 by Fawcett Publications. The 1943 winner will be announced next February.

Judges will be Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, President of Eastern Airlines; Major Gill Robb Wilson, President of the National Aeronautical Association; Casey Jones, flying school operator, and executives of the publications.

No Yule Holiday in Moscow —But Americans Hold Big Fete

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP)—Russia is one of the strangest places in the world to celebrate Christmas because the setting is perfect and yet Dec. 25 doesn't mean anything to the Russians.

The Russian Church still observes the old calendar holiday Jan. 7.

Almost all English-speaking embassies and legations wished to give holiday parties and the Russians have been most co-operative in assisting in the arrangements, especially on food.

At Spasso House, the residence of United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and his daughter, Kathleen, the gathering included a mixture of gold braid and gypsy singers.

Somewhere Mr. Harriman and his daughter conjured up one of the biggest Christmas trees ever seen in Moscow. It was decorated in trimmings passed down from ambassador to ambassador since the first exchange of diplomats between the United States and the U. S. S. R.

The Harrimans produced four fine turkeys; Boston baked beans and other American items made up the rest of the buffet dinner.

Moscow's 9 p. m. salute to the Gorodok victory provided a brilliant interruption. Guests hastened out into the cold night to see the guns go off, spreading a red glow about the old city, and then watched this display topped off with blue, green, yellow, red, and white sprays of fireworks.

For dancing, the Ambassador took a personal hand in rolling back the gigantic rug which covers the inlaid hardwood floor. He and his daughter led the couples to the floor.

National Art Gallery Gets Homer Painting

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The W. L. and May T. Mellon Foundation of Pittsburgh has presented an important American painting, "Breezing Up," by Winslow Homer, to the National Gallery of Art, it was announced Dec. 25.

David E. Finley, gallery director, said the gift was "evidence of the continuing interest of the members of the Mellon family in the growth and development of the gallery," which was established largely through donations of Andrew W. Mellon, Pittsburgh financier and one-time Secretary of the Treasury.

Carols Echo in Chungking At Simple Christmas Fetes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 27—There has been something of a faint Christmas spirit in this city's thoroughly Chinese atmosphere. This may sound surprising since more than 99 per cent of the people of Chungking are not Christians. But the one half of 1 per cent or so who are, include Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. H. H. Kung and his wife, the Governor of Szechwan Province, Gen. Chang Chun, and a good part of other Government leaders and officials.

Most of that estimated number of about 5,000 Chinese Christians in Chungking are either foreign educated or graduates of missionary high schools and colleges and they play a considerable role in various circles in Chungking. Moreover, there are probably tens of thousands of people among the city's younger generation who, although they are not professing Christians, have absorbed much of the ethics of Christianity and with it a certain affection for Christian festivals.

To most of those in Chungking who have come here with the National Government from Nanking, Shanghai, Hankow, and all those other treaty ports in occupied China where western influence in general and Christian influence in particular was strong before the war, Christmas has long had a definite meaning.

The Generalissimo himself observes the day at home and usually also in some kind of semi-official function to which certain Government leaders and foreigners are usually invited.

The small churches of Chungking, of which most are housed in emergency structures since much damage was done to them during the bombings of 1939 to 1941, held simple well-attended Christmas services and carols could be heard in many Chinese and foreign homes.

Chinese Christians as a rule have large family gatherings on Christmas day. This year their parties have been of an even simpler character than they used to be in 1941 and 1942 and presents were few in the houses of all those who do not make profits from the war boom and especially in the poorer homes of most intellectuals.

The few flower sellers of Chungking who used to do a brisk trade at Christmas have not much effective demand this year, for little asters and other rather pitiful flowers at which nobody would look in any other place than wartime Chungking are selling already at 10 to 50 U. S. cents apiece.

Practical presents like a man's shirt cost U. S. $40 to $50, good woolen material at U. S. $200 a yard, a tin of toilet powder at U. S. $25, the simplest wrist watches at several hundred American dollars each, or even a bottle of fountain pen ink at U. S. $10 are now all beyond the means of most people. The shops selling these things are relatively empty of customers this winter. Domestic production, however, offers little that makes a Christmas gift.

The foreign community, too, is feeling the financial pinch much more strongly this year than it ever did before.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Jungle Journey

By Muriel A. Hill

Part One

The tawny golden jungle was very hot. The tall grasses were burned brown by the sun and rustled crisply. The mud beside the river bank was cracked and dry. "Soon," said Toto the Elephant, "the rains will come."

"Yes," agreed Pang the Python, "it will rain for days and days, and the jungle grasses will grow green, and the hollow places become damp and cool."

"But there will be no bananas," sighed Toto. "There are never any bananas until the rains have finished."

"And no sweet golden maize and tender young fruits," said Juloo the Giraffe. "They will not grow until the rains have ended."

"The river will rise in flood," said Crac the Crocodile, "and swamp the young grass that grows beside it."

The jungle animals sighed and stared over the forest trees. They lifted their heads and sniffed the air, and smelled the good smell of distant rain. Toto flicked his great ears and said, "The squirrels store up nuts for the time when they can't get any. We ought to put something away, too."

"But what could we put away?" asked Juloo. "The bananas are almost gone, and the maize and wild fruits have not yet grown."

"No," agreed Toto. "I don't know what we could save, but it would be very nice to have something good to eat when the rains begin."

"Let us see if we can find anything," said Pang.

The jungle friends hunted around for any fruits to save. Toto carefully examined his banana trees, while Juloo searched for her favorite wild fruits, and Pang the Python hunted in the cool dark places where he usually stored his treasures.

"By my little gray tail," said Toto, "my bananas are so black and shriveled that it is no use trying to keep them."

"My wild fruits are so dry that I can scarcely eat them," complained Juloo, the Giraffe.

The Great Panj-a-ra-rum

Pang the Python uncoiled his great length over the dry ground. "My larders are empty," he hissed.

"Oh, deary, deary me," said the jungle animals, "we cannot put anything away."

Toto, the Elephant, heaved a great sigh. "I do like a little something when it rains," he said. And then he suddenly brightened up. "I've just had an idea," he said. "We would go to see the Great Panj-a-ra-rum. He might give us something for a feast."

"Who," asked Juloo and Pang, "is the Great Panj-a-ra-rum?"

Toto opened his mouth wide and gave a surprised squeak.

"Have you never heard of the Great Panj-a-ra-rum? Oh, my. Oh, my. Great goodness me! Fancy that! Why, he's the oldest elephant in the world, I should think. He's as old as the great forests, and his tusks are so long they touch the ground. He's as wise as wise and lives on the green island between the rivers."

"Sso," hissed Pang, "and has he many bananas and much fruit and maize?"

A Special Island

"Of course," replied Toto. "On his island there is always plenty, for the rivers water the good earth, and much fruit and many bananas grow there."

"Do you think he would be so kind as to give us some?" inquired Juloo.

"He might," said Toto. "Let's go and ask him. Let's all go and ask the Great Panj-a-ra-rum if we may gather some fruit and maize, so that we shall have something nice to eat when the rains come."

"Ho-ho-ho!" said a voice from the tree-tops. "I think I will go with you."

The jungle animals looked up and saw Marrook the Monkey peering at them from the tree-tops. Toto waved his ears rather crossly, then went out into the clearing and spoke to him.

"If you wish to come with us," he said, "you must be very respectful, or the Great Panj-a-ra-rum will be angry."

"Pooh!" said Marrook. "I don't to visit the Great Panj-a-ra-rum He's nothing but a big, fat old elephant anyway."

"Oh, my. Oh, my," gasped Toto, flapping his great ears and lifting his trunk into the air, "how can you be so rude? Now listen to me, Marrook. You cannot go with us to visit the Great Panj-a-ra-rum for you are a foolish monkey with no respect for your betters. You must return to your tree-tops, and do not annoy us any more, for if you do I will spank you with my trunk," and Toto stamped hard upon the ground to show that he meant what he said. "Now," he went on, turning to his friends, "we will set out on our journey to the green island where the Great Panj-a-ra-rum lives."

A Long March

So the jungle friends set out on their long journey through the forest. They marched in single file with Toto leading the way. They looked neither to the right nor to the left, and never glanced back, which was really rather a pity, for had they done so they would have seen Marrook the Monkey swinging through the tree-tops behind them.

All day long the jungle friends journeyed through the great forest where the tall trees stretched like an arch above their heads and closed the paths in a green twilight. From the sunlit tree-top world above, birds, snakes, and monkeys watched them on their way. The little monkeys flung down nuts, and the parakeets flapped their wings and shrieked shrilly. "Where are you going, people of the jungle? Where are you going?" And Toto the Elephant answered politely, "We go to visit the Great Panj-a-ra-rum who lives on the green island between the two rivers." And the parakeets, who are always gossiping, told the monkeys, and the monkeys told their relations the galogoes, and soon the whole forest knew that the jungle friends were off on a journey.

Night came, and still they traveled on. The moon rose and the forest was full of shadows. Slinky forms stirred in the darkness, and round eyes like shiny lamps peered from between the trees, stared unwinkingly, and were gone. The forest rustled and a lion roared from the deep darkness, "Look behind you! Look behind you!" But the jungle friends did not look behind, nor did they notice the swishing sound that Marrook the Monkey made as he swung through the tree-tops above them.

The sun rose, and they saw a placid river flowing by the forest's edge.

"How cool the water looks," said Pang the Python, "It will be very pleasant to swim in."

"And how thick and dark is the mud beside the bank," said Crac the Crocodile. "I shall enjoy wallowing."

"I shall make a mud hat and put it on my head," said Toto. "I always wear a mud hat beside the river."

Crossing the River

"Of course, it's very nice to see the river," said Juloo the Giraffe, "but what I want to know is, how are we going to reach the green island? It is right in the middle of the water."

"Well now," said the jungle friends, "well now. We shall have to cross the river, of course."

"I can swim," said Crac briskly, "and so can Pang the Python."

"But you can't swim back," said Juloo, "not when you are carrying bananas and berries and maize."

"Now that is a very true saying," said Pang, and looked anxiously at the broad river flowing beside them."

"Oh, deary deary me," said Toto, "we'll have to think," and he made a mud hat and put it on his head.

Juloo craned her long neck.

"Look," she said. "I do believe there's a sandbank. Yes, there is. That will make a fine crossing place. It's right opposite the green island where the Great Panj-a-ra-rum lives."

"Hoorah!" said all the animals together, and set out for the sandbank.

"Don't you think," said Juloo, "that it would be a good idea to make ourselves clean and tidy before we visit the Great Panj-a-ra-rum? I'm sure he won't give us something nice to eat when the rains come if we aren't tidy animals."

So the jungle friends stood at the water's edge while Toto sprayed them with his trunk. Then they smoothed and tidied their coats and set off across the river.

(Watch for more about the animals' "Jungle Journey" next Monday.)

Drawn by H. E. M. Sellen for The Christian Science Monitor

"Ho-ho-ho!" said a voice from the tree-top. "I think I will go with you."

Hidden Animals Alphabet

Watch for the "Hidden Animals Alphabet" that will start on the page For Children with the first Monday of the New Year. Sharpen your pencils and make ready to follow this new puzzle feature. When you have traced all the puzzles, you will have as fine a zoo as you can find anywhere. It will be lots of fun to color the animals with crayons, too. And if you cut them out every Monday and make a scrapbook of them, you will have a fine alphabet book as well as a nice collection of pictures. Be sure to write and tell us how you like our "Hidden Animals Alphabet."

The Wooden Wagoner

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Part One

The wooden wagoner had a wagon painted a deep rich brown, with four large wheels painted a bright yellow, and two prancing horses.

The wagon was exactly like the haycarts one sees in the summer making their way slowly along narrow lanes with loads of hay rising to tremendous heights above the sides and nearly covering the sides altogether. The horses, on the other hand, were not like the slow gray haycart horses that plod along sleepily between the ruts. They were very different. To begin with, they were piebald, and instead of plodding they pranced.

The wooden wagoner was very proud of his prancing team. He felt they were intended for great things—even greater things than the pulling of a wagon, however fine the wagon might be. As he sat on the driver's seat, with the reins in one hand and the whip in the other, he often asked himself what he could find for his two prancing horses to do. But it wasn't much good because, being fixed to the wagon, they couldn't do anything but draw it.

And then there was the difficulty about the tricycle. Thomas, who had been given the wagon on his sixth birthday, had been given a tricycle on his seventh. It was a very nice, shining tricycle, and Thomas pedaled it about at a great pace. He pedaled it down the path and round the corner, and round the open space at the end of the path and back again without stopping once. He would ring his bell and blow a small horn, that was fixed on the handlebar, very loudly even if there was no one in sight. And then he would put his feet on the pavement and let the tricycle slither them along until they came to a stop outside the gate. He forgot all about the wagon at first because the tricycle was so much more exciting. And then, one day, he thought it would be fun to tie it to the cross bar at the back of the tricycle and tow it along behind.

A Towing Team

It sounded all right to begin with, and the first outing was quite a success, but after that the wooden wagoner didn't enjoy it so much. It didn't seem right, somehow, for two fine piebald horses to be always prancing into the back of a tricycle. It wasn't as if Thomas carried anything in the wagon either, which made it all seem more useless still.

And then came the holiday at the farm.

The tricycle and the wooden wagoner, and one or two other toys that Thomas liked especially, went with him. But he had not been at the farm for more than a few days before he found that tricycling was pretty difficult because there were no smooth roads or paths, and most of the lanes were very bumpy, and the ways through the fields kept coming to stiles or kissing gates which are difficult to manage if you have a tricycle with you. At first Nannie was very patient and pushed and pulled and lifted in order to get past the hard places, but after that she said they had better leave the tricycle behind at the farm when they went out and trust to their own feet. She also said they had better leave the wooden wagon at the farm too, because dragging a wagon over fields isn't easy.

Thomas was sorry about this because he wanted the wooden wagoner to enjoy his holiday, and it isn't much fun to stand indoors on a table all the time, even if you can see out of the window, but the wagon had already turned over so many times during their walks that he thought it best to do what Nannie said.

Going Blackberrying

It was a lovely misty morning when Mrs. Bolton, the farmer's wife, told them where they could find the best blackberries in the countryside.

"If you could pick me a few pounds I'd be grateful," she said, as she cleared away the breakfast things. "I've got plenty of apples but I haven't been able to go for the berries and it's time I made my jam."

Blackberrying was just what Thomas and Nannie had been looking forward to and they listened very carefully while Mrs. Bolton told them which way to go.

"I'll put you up your lunch," she said, "and then you won't need to feel hurried."

It all sounded very nice. Thomas and Nannie put on their strongest shoes, and took two crooked-handled sticks from the stand in the hall because the biggest berries so often grow just out of reach, and you need something that can pull the branches down.

Just as they were about to start Thomas thought of the wooden wagoner.

"Couldn't we take him this time?" he said, "he hasn't been out for three days."

"No more he has," said Mrs. Bolton who had just come into the room with the lunch. "How would it be if I packed your sandwiches into the wagon and then you could carry it instead of a second basket. It would hold a fine lot of berries too." She folded a piece of the farm paper into the bottom of the wagon. It was one of the very nice pieces she used for wrapping up her pats of butter and had a picture of the farm stamped on to it.

"That will keep the blackberry juice from coming through," she said. "Now off you go!"

Thomas carried the wooden wagon under his arm. He was very glad Mrs. Bolton had thought of putting the sandwiches into it, and although wagons are not really meant to be carried, it was far better than leaving it at home.

They went down the lane and through the white gate and across the field to the stream, and along the bank of the stream to the place where the bulrushes grew, and then to the right by the side of the beech trees. The prancing horses were very eager. It almost seemed as if they might prance right away from Thomas at any moment.

"I think they can smell blackberries," said Thomas. "I wish I could!" said Nannie. "We've come a long way and I don't see any bushes yet. I hope we're on the right path."

(To be concluded next Monday.)

Has Your Doll a New Bed?

Make Your Own Toys and Gifts—8

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc. Illustrated by the Author

This doll bed is not in the Three Bears' House with Goldilocks ready for a nap in it—not at all! It is a modernistic guest bed you can make for your new Christmas doll, or perhaps for a beloved old doll instead.

Notice that the whole bed group is made mostly of castoffs—boxes, papers, purse mirror, an empty bottle, old toweling, etc. We lined the inside of our box lid with star-spangled Christmas paper rescued from the waste basket.

Very Simply Made

A small sketch shows that this bed is about the easiest thing on earth to make. A box stands in its own lid—that's the bed. Folded toweling is the mattress; handkerchiefs are sheets and spread; a colored washcloth is the blanket, the bolster a roll of cloth.

The frill around our doll bed was a leftover scrap of ruffled shelf edging. It looks nice, but it isn't at all necessary, for you can use a larger spread which hangs to the floor.

The mirrored bedside stand is a purse mirror glued onto a box—isn't that easy? The lamp base is a doll-size perfume bottle, with a fluted white candy-paper for a lamp shade. The shade is pinned down onto a rolled paper poked into the bottle.

The shaggy rug is of old Turkish toweling. Even a single crayon line adds a bit of swank to it.

Save Christmas Boxes

Right now, before empty Christmas boxes are thrown away, save out a few of the right size and shape. Then, when you want to delight some little folks, make one of these beds for each of them, and let them watch you do it. Cut squares from the scrapbag for quilts—small tikes aren't fussy.

Soon you'll behold strange jungle folk sleeping snugly in their homemade beds. Plush Dumbos and pandas . . . velvet kangaroos, or gingham dogs and calico cats—these may even crowd out the whole doll tribe.

Grownups are surprised when little children prefer homemade toys to fine, expensive ones, but they very often do.

And what's more, this business of "making something out of nothing" is really fun all around. Fun for you, too—try it and see!

(This is the last story in our Craft series. Write and tell us how you have enjoyed these craft articles.)

Carmenlita At Home

Carmenlita is a little Mexican Indian girl. She lives in a yellowish-brown brick house, about a 30-minute trolley ride from Mexico City. Carmenlita has two younger brothers and one sister. But as they are seldom home together, except at night, the two-room house is large enough for them.

At night they spread down in one room petates (pea-táh-tees), or large straw mats. They lie down on the petates and sleep until their mother calls them in the morning. When the rooster crows, in the United States, we know that dawn is breaking.

In Mexico the rooster never waits until dawn, but crows at intervals all night long. At first their rooster, the pride of the family, used to keep Carmenlita awake, but now she pays no attention to his crowing.

Carmenlita's family usually eat outdoors. Carmenlita's mother has a small charcoal stove, and over that she makes tortillas (tor-téeyas) or pancakes. Sometimes she lets Carmenlita slap a small lump of dough from hand to hand, until it becomes thinner and thinner, and about the size of a saucer. Then her mother puts it on a greased, iron plate over the stove, and that dough becomes a nice, brown tortilla.

Tortillas and Frijoles

Carmenlita heard a little foreign girl call her tortilla a griddle cake; another called it a pancake. Carmenlita did not know what those words meant. The Mexicans call the cakes tortillas, and they have them three times a day—tortillas and frijoles (free-hóe-lays) or black beans. Oh, but her mother slaps that dough so quickly into shape, and cooks the tortillas so fast, that it makes Carmenlita open her eyes wide.

Carmenlita's aunt, who lives in the country, grinds corn, mixes it with water and makes her own tortilla dough, but her mother buys dough from an Indian who lives near Carmenlita, and makes quantities of it.

Once when Carmenlita was eating tortillas and a dish of those black beans, a lady came along to look at some pretty bowls and vases her mother had for sale. Later, her mother, who understands a little English, told Carmenlita that the lady had said that those beans looked just like the beans people in Boston eat every Saturday night. Carmenlita did not know where Boston was. But she did wish that she only had to eat beans on Saturday nights.

Carmenlita has to be a little mother to her brothers and sister. Sometimes her mother lends Carmenlita her rebozo (ree-bó-so), or shawl, to wear. Carmenlita loves that dark gray rebozo. Sometimes she wears it over her shoulder and lets the other end hang down. That is the way her mother generally wears it. Carmenlita has shoes for school and special occasions, but she likes to go barefoot.

Carmenlita's father works very hard. He has his own place in a market, a mile from their house. Each morning he spreads down a large straw mat. Upon it he arranges oranges, bananas, limes and peanuts. He has plenty of tunas, too, those funny, round things, that grow on the very tip-top of cactus leaves. There her father sits patiently, waiting for the white people who live near, to come and buy. Indians also buy from him.

Pesos and Centavos

When Carmenlita's father sells much of his fruit and has more pesos and centavos than usual, they have some of the fruit for themselves. Carmenlita's mother explained carefully to her that a peso is worth about 23 American cents, and five centavos make one American cent. It is well to know that, for many Americans come along and buy.

Her father always looks nice. He wears white trousers and a white shirt, like all Indians. Sometimes he wears sandals but, like Carmenlita, he prefers to go barefoot. And he wears a wide, broad-brimmed hat. Mexican people call it a sombrero, (som-bráy-ro). He folds his sarape or shawl, very smoothly and carries it over one shoulder. Then if it becomes cold, he wraps it around his shoulders. That sarape is made of different colored wool, and is really warm.

There are many Indian children nearby. When Carmenlita has time she plays with them. But she is usually busy doing errands for her mother, taking a lunch to her father at noonday, and looking after her brothers and sister. But Carmenlita is happy. She loves her father and mother very much, and on fiestas or holidays, they have good times together.

Ta-de-win

Answers to Puzzles

Hidden Groceries

1. Beans; 2. Roll; 3. Ham; 4. Salt; 5. Soda; 6. Pickle; 7. Fig; 8. Date; 9. Pie; 10. Candy.

Anagrams—Rivers

1. Hudson; 2. Orinoco; 3. Columbia; 4. Jordan; 5. Arkansas; 6. Rubicon; 7. Potomac; 8. Nile; 9. Mobile; 10. Congo.

President Tackles Crises In Rail and Steel Industries

Continued from Page 1

agreed to call off the strike and to accept President Roosevelt's arbitration.

May Seize Railroads

In the railway crisis, if the President finds it cannot be averted, he will seize the railroads, it is understood, 24 hours before the strike occurs. This presumably would occur on Dec. 29. However, last-minute changes are still possible, and the situation is too fluid for exact predictions at this time.

Mr. Roosevelt returned from a brief Christmas stay at Hyde Park, N. Y., to try to solve the double labor crisis. The future of the Administration's wage stabilization policy, which is the keystone of the hold-the-line fight against inflation, is involved in the controversy.

It is agreed that if both rail and steel workers' demands are granted, it would be almost impossible henceforth to hold the lid on the famous formula.

Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, said Mr. Roosevelt had no formal engagements for the day and would be guided in his program by the report of Director Byrnes on the strike situation.

The National War Labor Board was summoned to a special night session, starting at 7 p. m., to take further action in the steel situation.

Onus on Congress

Basic problem in both labor crises is the charge of workers that the Government has not lived up to its cost-of-living stabilization formula. The "Little Steel" formula was anchored to the theory that the cost of living would be rolled back. The Administration never has got agreement from Congress to take the economic steps asserted to be necessary to roll back the cost of living to the point promised to workers by the initial formula.

On the contrary, instead of rolling back the cost of living, the index of living costs has actually advanced between 7 and 8 points.

Stimulating labor unrest has been the ability of John L. Lewis to get higher wages for his coal workers. This victory has been a challenge to every other labor leader in the country.

The steel strike was forecast clearly at the recent Congress of Industrial Organizations convention. At that time labor leaders denounced the Government's alleged failure to carry out its part of the bargain in connection with cost-of-living stabilization, and announced a determination to scrap the "Little Steel" formula altogether.

17-Cent Raise Asked

The steel union, under leadership of Mr. Murray is asking for a 17-cent-an-hour wage increase above the present 78 cents-an-hour hiring rate.

The union also asks a guaranteed weekly wage.

The NWLB on Dec. 22, by a vote of 8 to 4, rejected the union's petition that the present contracts be kept in force during negotiations, and that any pay raise be made retroactive. Mr. Murray at that time declared the Board's vote created "a grave situation."

In President Roosevelt's week-end telegram, sent to operators and workers alike, he specifically stated that such final arrangements as should be made to keep the peace should be "computed and applied retroactively to the date when the particular contract in question should have expired."

In some circles this was considered a move to yielding to the workers' plea.

Mr. Roosevelt sent out identical telegrams to steel workers and operators. They were couched in the same terms as those sent out last spring to the coal operators and Mr. Lewis.

"It would be unfair to the steel workers and to the companies unduly to prolong this period of uncertainty, and I am therefore asking everyone concerned to proceed with all speed consistent with the complete and fair-minded settlement of the dispute."

The President, after setting forth that the trouble must be settled under normal procedure, stated:

"I therefore request the companies and the steel workers to continue the uninterrupted production of steel and steel products under the terms and conditions of their old contracts until the differences that now separate them are peacefully and finally resolved, with the understanding that if the new agreements include any wage adjustments, such adjustments shall be computed and applied retroactively to the date when the particular contract in question would have expired by virtue of the notice of termination under such contract."

Steel Strike Record

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 27 (AP)—Steel, main cog in America's war machine, has experienced a number of strikes since organization of unions within the industry almost 70 years ago.

Although minor strikes occurred in 1845, 1849, and 1865, the first big strike occurred in 1892 at Homestead, Pa. It was one of the most violent in steel's history, and an unsuccessful 15 week wage fight by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Other major strikes:

1901—Strike involving 14,000 Amalgamated Workers in Pittsburgh Mills.

1909—14-month stoppage involving union employees of American Steet and Tin Plate Co., with plants in various cities.

1918-20—Amalgamated strike of 365,000 employees in a fight for union recognition and higher wages backed by American Federation of Labor; 20 persons killed with strike ending in January, 1920, after 15 months.

1937—Mills of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. shut down in wage dispute and recognition of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (SWOC). The strike lasted one week, with the union (now United Steelworkers of America) winning its demands.

1937—Widespread strikes by the newly formed C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee in so-called "Little Steel." Marked by rioting and casualties principally in Ohio and Illinois. The union lots the strike but later gained contracts with the "Little Steel" group.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Hayward: Church Edifice, 1122 B Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 2.

Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 2.

Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, Olympic Boulevard at Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.

Mill Valley: Old Mill School Auditorium, Throckmorton Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 2.

Oakland (First Church): Church Edifice, 1701 Franklin Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.

Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 6.

Florida

St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street and Fifth Avenue North, 8 p. m., Jan. 8.

Sarasota: Golf Street School Auditorium, Golf Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): John F. Eberhart School, 3400 West Sixty-fifth Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 2.

Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.

Highland Park: Elm Place School, Sheridan Road, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.

Wheaton: Lecture notice for Jan. 2 withdrawn.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Second Church): Murat Temple, New Jersey and Michigan Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.

Kentucky

Louisville (Second Church): Memorial Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 2.

Michigan

Dearborn: Dearborn High School Auditorium, Mason at Garrison, 4 p. m., Jan. 2.

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.

Detroit (Eighth Church): Lecture notice for Jan. 3 withdrawn.

Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 4.

Minnesota

Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue East and First Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 4.

Minneapolis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Summit and Hennepin Avenues South, 8 p. m., Jan. 3.

Missouri

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 475 North Kingshighway, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.

Nebraska

Omaha (Second Church): Church Edifice, Forty-first and Davenport, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.

New Jersey

Jersey City: Church Edifice, 184 Harrison Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 6.

Summit: Summit High School, Morris Avenue at Maple Street, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 4.

New York

Buffalo (auspices First Church, Kenmore): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 220 North Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 7.

Ohio

Dayton (Joint lecture): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 8.

Oklahoma

Chickasha: Church Building, 619 Iowa Avenue 8 p. m., Jan. 6. (Note change of date.)

Perry: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Jan. 3. (Note change of date.)

Oregon

Klamath Falls: Church Edifice, Tenth and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 17th Leiper Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.

Uniontown: Uniontown Senior High School Auditorium, Fayette Street, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 2.

Texas

Brownwood: Church Edifice, 1814 Vincent Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.

Sweetwater: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.

Virginia

Richmond: Lyric Theater, Ninth and Broad Streets, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 2.

West Virginia

Charleston: Thomas Jefferson Junior High School, Quarrier and Morris, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 4.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2915 North Sherman Boulevard, 3 p. m., Jan. 2.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WNEX, 1510kc, on Jan. 2, 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Jan. 23, March 26.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Feb. 27.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 890kc, on Jan. 2, 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.

Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 890kc, on Jan. 23, Feb. 27.

New York

New York City—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Jan. 2, 16.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1400kc, on Jan. 2, 16; Feb. 6, 20.

Central States

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Jan. 30, March 26.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Jan. 2, 16; Feb. 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Jan. 2, 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Jan. 2, Feb. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Jan. 2, 16, 30; Feb. 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 960kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Jan. 2, 23; Feb. 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu — First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Jan. 23, Feb. 20.

Why Woman-Worker Drive Is Lagging

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—A new Government drive to recruit 2,000,000 more women workers for war jobs is bringing complaints from women leaders that past drives have not been well-organized.

What is needed, these women say, is some sort of agency that will advise women individually whether to join the WAC, the WAVES, to become a nurse, to work in a war plant, or stay at home with their children. At the present time, these agencies are competing with each other for womanpower instead of working together, leaving women recruits in a state of confusion.

"A new drive to recruit 2,000,000 women for war jobs is under way," says Eleanor Fowler, Secretary-Treasurer of C. I. O. women's auxiliaries, in her weekly letter to members. "It's less than three months since the last one. Obviously the campaign so far has not been a success.

"The Government agencies concerned seem to analyze the failure as a lack of patriotism on the part of women workers," she adds. "They are busy thinking up new and more appealing slogans."

Mrs. Fowler concludes that the reason more women don't respond to their country's call for women workers—or don't stay long on the job if they do respond—is that they don't get the help they need to do the double job at home and on the production line.

High Cost of Training

President Roosevelt last week addressed a letter to the War Production Board asking that more materials be made available to build restaurant, rest room and other in-plant facilities for women workers, but he said nothing about child facilities and other community services that Mrs. Fowler insists are necessary.

Mrs. Fowler called attention to the recent congressional testimony of a woman in one of the Ford plants in Detroit. In the plant where she works, thousands of women are employed, but most of them leave after two or three months. It is reported that it costs about $300 to train each women—and takes about six weeks.

"In the course of the year," says Mrs. Fowler, "it costs well over a million dollars more than it should in that one plant to train new workers."

"I think," she adds, "what that million dollars could do spent on providing adequate child care facilities, recreation programs for young people, and government restaurants where meals were served at cost."

More women are needed today in practically every phase of war work.

900,000 More Needed

The War Manpower Commission said recently that about 900,000 more women would be needed in the labor force by July, 1944, when the total female labor force is expected to rise to 18,700,000. Of the 900,000 increase, 200,000 will be required for the armed forces and 700,000 for the civilian labor force.

Today there are less than 600,000 women who list themselves as "unemployed," so all the new workers must come out of the home or from the group that has never worked before. Major source of potential labor supply will be the group of 29,000,000 women engaged in their own housework. About 11,000,000 of these are women who reside in cities and do not have any children under 14 in the household. A little over 3,500,000 of these workers are under 45 years of age.

Thus far the Waves are about the only women's group that have been able to fill their goals. On Dec. 31, the Waves will have 47,600 officers and enlisted personnel, exceeding by 300 the goal set last March. Wave officers recognize, however, that the tightest recruitment period lies ahead in the next few months.

Competition between agencies is illustrated by a WAC-Manpower agreement under which the Wacs are not allowed to recruit intensively in critical manpower areas without authority of the local WMC.

One argument that all agencies are having to combat is that often advanced by girls' parents that they can't keep the home fire burning if they work or join the military services.

Waves' Goal Passed With 47,600 Enrolled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 27

Only women's group thus far to fill its personnel goal, the Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Service will have 47,600 members. This will be 300 more Waves than the goal set last March.

Officers of the Waves anticipate, however, that the next few months will probably be the most difficult recruitment period.

Gingerbread 'Champ' Chosen by Grandmas

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The American Grandmas Association recently chose Mrs. Mary Sossong, of Scranton, Pa., as champion cook of the country on the basis of her gingerbread recipe:

One cup old-fashioned unsulphered molasses, ½ cup lard or butter, ½ cup milk (preferably sour), 2 eggs (well beaten), ½ teaspoon ginger, ½ teaspoon soda, 4 to 5 cups flour. Stir molasses and butter or lard together. Stir soda in milk. Whip the eggs. While the dough is quite thin, and before sifted flour goes in, put in a pinch of ginger.

The association, which styles itself as nonprofit and nonpolitical, said 1,336 homemakers submitted entries.

Prescriptions for Cream Set Up Delivery Problem

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Reporting a 25 per cent jump in the sale of heavy cream under medical prescriptions, the Industry Advisory Committee of the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area recently asked the War Food Administration to reconsider the permission it granted for such sales.

Dr. J. C. Blandford, ex-officio chairman of the committee, said in a letter to the WFA that the increase had resulted in a distribution problem.

Dr. Blandford said the permitted sale through medical prescriptions was the sole exemption to the nation-wide ban on the distribution of so-called whipped cream.

Huge Allied Invasion Plan Is Unfolding

Continued from Page 1

economic well-being and making a profit.

"I believe that in 1944 the need for sacrifice on the home front will be made a reality for everyone of us and that we shall develop a willingness to work and sacrifice together in harmony.

"Failure to develop the spirit of sacrifice will cost the lives of many thousands of boys."

The Vice-President also foresaw the American people united in their readiness to do whatever is necessary to secure the future peace and he thought there was real hope of permanent peace.

Last World War?

"The desire of everyone—except a few imperialists, tories and cynics—is to make sure that this war is the last World War in the life of any one now old enough to fight," he declared. "We can hardly look ahead further than that. Peace demands its sacrifices, as well as war, but the reward for these sacrifices is infinitely greater than in war. The modern airplane and modern explosives, together with the technological changes just around the corner, leave us only two choices—an enduring peace or unthinkable destruction—destruction far beyond anything we have seen yet in this war. I believe that it is possible to organize and maintain an enduring peace.

"The American people have learned a lot as a result of their experience during the past 25 years. They have learned the hard way. This time regardless of party they will hold the statesmen of this country accountable for definite results in laying the foundations for a long lasting military and economic peace."

Whatever the possibilities, even the probabalities, of bringing the war to an end in Europe this coming year, the War Department is not planning to let up in its procurement program until the outcome is a reality, not a prospect. In its report it stated that its production requirements for 1945, while depending upon 1944 achievements, will be about the same as those for the next 12 months.

Heavy Weapons

It underlined the fact that emphasis is now on heavy, offensive weapons to "meet new and changing demands of the many battle fronts," according to the War Department statement, which noted that the production of some materials and weapons which were critically needed two years ago has now been reduced or halted. Included in this category is the production of rifles, machine guns, bayonets and small arms ammunition.

In recent months, tank production has been reduced thirty-six per cent below the level of early 1943, according to the statement and the steel thus saved has been diverted to the production of landing craft for invasion operations.

The huge garrisons of troops in this country also have begun to dwindle as the massing of American troops abroad for the final assault on Hitler's Festung Europa progresses. The statement said that by mid-1943 the overseas movement of troops "began to exceed the number of troops inducted, making possible a reduction in facilities for housing and training."

"Camps deserted by their troops will be closed," it added.

Bolivia to Keep Hemisphere Policy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The new Bolivian Government has pledged, the Embassy here said last night, to comply with all commitments and obligations of the Pan-American conferences on hemisphere security and continental defense.

The Government, the Embassy said it was advised, has sent a cable to that effect to the Committee of Political Security at Montevideo, a group set up by the Pan-American nations.

Such action, the Embassy asserted, is aimed at assuring there will be no change in the previous hemisphere policy of the Government of President Penaranda, ousted by the new regime in a military coup d'etat.

The Government—in a bid for United Nations recognition—previously had agreed to observe Bolivia's obligations as an ally.

Ecuadorian Rebel Again Escapes Jail

QUITO, Ecuador, Dec. 27 (AP)—Sunday newspapers gave Quito authorities a jolting bit of news—Capt. Leonidas Plaza Lasso had escaped from their prison.

The Captain, jailed for leading an assault on the Government Palace May 28, 1941, during an unsuccessful attempt to oust Carlos Arroyo del Rio, had written in advance telling the newspapers of his plans, but hadn't written the authorities.

Captain Plaza walked out of prison during holiday visits by his two brothers, one a former Defense Minister; and the escape went unnoticed. He told newspapers he did not intend to hide, but would walk the streets openly and defend himself if attempt was made to seize him. He escaped once before on Aug. 31, 1942, but was recaptured in 15 minutes.

A Palace guard was killed and three persons wounded in the attack on the Palace in 1941.

Promoted

Ernest I. Pugmire
Named Salvation Army Commander in United States.

'Army' Raises Pugmire To Full Command

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 — Commissioner Ernest I. Pugmire advanced another step in his 37-year career as a Salvation Army officer today when he was named Commander of the Army in the United States for 1944 while retaining his duties as Eastern Territorial Commander.

Elevation to the national commandership marks a career begun in Canada in 1907, continued in China and Japan in the decade following World War I, and begun in this country in 1931. He assumed the Eastern Territory leadership two years ago.

Other promotions announced by the Salvation Army include that of Lieut. Commissioner Donald McMillan, formerly Western Territorial Commander, to the rank of Full Commissioner and to the office of National Secretary, and that of Col. William H. Barrett, formerly Assistant National Secretary, who has been named a Lieutenant Commissioner to fill the vacancy left by the promotion of Mr. McMillan.

The changes were occasioned by the retirement earlier this month of Commissioner Edward J. Parker, to take place the first of this year.

All Americans Urged To Bar Anti-Semitism

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Dr. Stephen Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress, yesterday urged all Americans to combat anti-Semitism, which he termed "a weapon for the destruction of the American way of life."

In a statement issued in connection with the Congress' national conference to be held in New York City Feb. 12 and 13, Dr. Wise said:

"It is increasingly evident that anti-Semitism has become the most widely used weapon of every antidemocratic or fascist movement, organization, and group in America."

Army Ordnance Awards Announced

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Army Ordnance Association's three medals for distinguished ordnance service will go this year to Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of the Army Ordnance; Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Chief of Navy Ordnance, and Tom M. Girdler, Chairman of Republic Steel Corporation.

Brig. Gen. Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War in World War I and President of the Association, said the presentations would be made at the organization's 25th anniversary meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Jan. 19, 1944.

Mr. Girdler will be decorated as Chairman of the Association's Committee on Endowment "for his outstanding service to the national defense through his leadership in this cause."

Co-ordinated Air Strategy Used in Marshall Attacks

Continued from Page 1

dumps, runways, harbor installations, and ships. Accuracy rather than weight is the most important thing.

Law of Averages

At Tarawa, a 2,000-pound bomb dropped a short distance from a Japanese pillbox merely succeeded in throwing up dirt and did no damage. More weight would not make much difference in these cases. The chief advantage would be the law of averages.

No mention was made in the Nimitz announcements of the number of 7th Army Air Force bombers that have been making the long over-water hops to the Marshalls. Judging from the bomb tonnage, however, we have been sending anywhere from seven or eight upwards to 20 planes. The heaviest raid occurred Dec. 4 when 50 tons of bombs were dropped on Mille. The same day also saw the most intense carrier attack. The most spectacular result of the carrier raid was the loss of 72 Japanese planes shot down in combat as compared to only five United States planes lost. Considerable damage was done to Japanese shipping by carrier planes.

The most concentrated air attacks occurred on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 18, and the morning of Dec. 19. A series of four attacks carried out by 7th Army Air Force bombers and fighters was the first indication that the newly won Gilbert bases were serving our planes.

Japanese plane losses so far in December total 103, mostly in combat, although several were destroyed on the ground. This figure does not include 22 probables. United States losses were 10 planes.

Ack Ack Not Accurate

According to returning airmen, Japanese ack ack was heavy but not very accurate. Failure to shoot down a single one of our planes, although frequently damaging them, also speaks well for United States plane construction.

Japanese Zero pilots still are formidable opponents, say carrier pilots recently interviewed here, but they have lost their former audacity. One pilot put it: "So long as they have the advantage, they will go in and fight. When they lose the advantage, they try to get away."

According to Admiral Nimitz's announcements, 30 Zeros made up the largest number of fighters the Japanese sent to intercept our planes. But they have plenty of planes in the Marshalls. Fliers returning from the big carrier raid of Dec. 4 estimate that there were perhaps 100 planes on the ground at Kawajalein Airfield. We have destroyed a number of these, but the Japanese can ferry in more from as far away as Truk, 1,000 miles to the west.

December's co-ordinated attacks mean that the United States air offensives are striking the key bases of Japan's easternmost defense frontier. Navy announcements have introduced strange new names—Taroa (not to be confused with Tarawa in the Gilberts), Wotje, Jaluit, Kwajalein, Mille, Roi, Ebeye. Other December raids were directed against Nauru several hundred miles to the west of the Gilberts.

Right now we are concentrating on the Marshalls.

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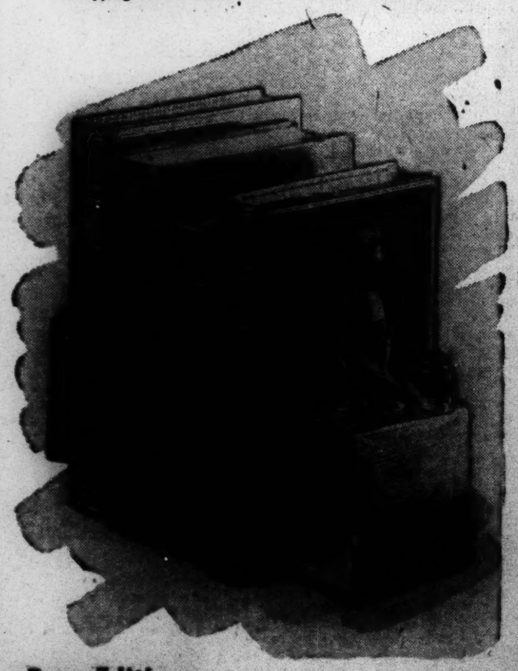

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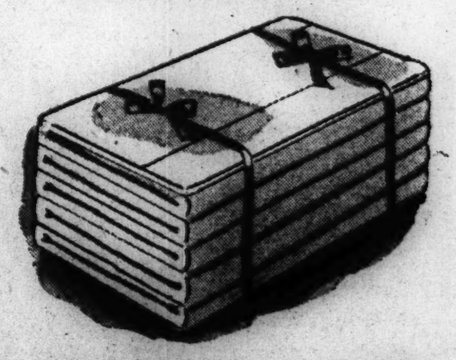

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Today's Sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 511,780
1943 volume to date 274,039,185
1942 volume to date 120,492,137

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	49.6	Prev. day	49.5
Month ago	47.7	Year ago	41.3
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Market Easier But Aircrafts Edge Forward

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Buying of aircrafts and scattered specialties helped the stock market keep a fairly good balance today although many leaders continued to stumble.

The President's Christmas Eve broadcast chilled quick-peace talk as a trend factor, but the steel and labor controversies persisted as bullish handicaps. Selling was light even in the carriers and metals as Wall Street held to the idea some sort of a settlement might be in the offing. Belated tax offerings appeared but there also was a trickle of reinvestment demand.

Prices generally wavered after a fairly steady opening. Strength of aviations brought spotty recoveries later. Mild irregularity prevailed near the close. Dealings were slow most of the time and transfers ran to around 600,000 shares for the full proceedings.

Among the favorites, Hercules Motors and Waukesha Motors jumped to new 1943 peaks. In front most of the time were Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, International Harvester, American Can and Union Carbide.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, General Electric, Caterpillar Tractor, Allied Chemical and du Pont.

In the Curb resistance was shown by N. J. Zinc, Glen Alden Coal, Cities Service, and St. Regis Paper.

Bonds Mildly Uneven

The bond market developed slight irregularity in trend today with changes on both sides mostly in fractions. Scattered rails made the best showing on the advancing side in late dealings.

Florida East Coast 5s moved up more than 3 points on light turnover. The bonds were fairly firm most of last week. A few of the North Western loans edged ahead but most of the Rock Islands, St. Pauls and Missouri Pacifics did little either way.

Some of the New Haven bonds, strong on court approval of reorganization plans last week, added modestly to previous gains. Nickel Plate 4½s duplicated the 1943 high at 86⅞ and Erie 4s changed hands at the year's best price of 102.

Others ahead at times included Empire Gas & Fuel 3½s, Great Northern 4½s, Montana Power 3¾s, Northern Pacific 3s and 6s and International Paper 6s.

Wisconsin Central 4s and Soo Line 5½s and 6s were among others in supply. U. S. Governments were mostly neglected.

Most of the popular priced reorganization rails and specialties were quiet and held within small fractions either way of last Friday's prices.

Foreign dollar bonds followed the general narrow pattern of the domestic list. Argentine 4½s and Brazil 8s were fractionally lower. Australia 4½s and Canada 3s moved up slightly.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 2½s 60-64 Dec	100	100	100
2 2½s 60-64			

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleg 5s49	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Allis Ch 4s52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
7 Am&FPS2s2030	90	89½	90
3 AmInt 5½s49	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
11 AmT&T 3½s61	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
13 AmT&T 3s56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
28 Am Tob 3s 62	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
7 Ann Arb 4s 95	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
1 Arm Del 7s 78	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
7 ArbDel 4s 55	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
3 AT&SF 4s 95	90	90	90
29 ATL 1st 4s 52	89½	89½	89½
5 AtG&WI 4s 52	67¾	67½	67¾
10 Atl Knox 4½s 64	105½	105½	105½
1 Au Ref 3s 53	72	72	72
8 B & O 1st m 48	41½	40¾	41⅛
14 B & O 5s A	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
4 B & O 5s C	41⅛	41	41
2 B & O 2000 D	41⅝	41	41⅝
11 B & O 5s F	31	30¾	31
21 B & O cv 60	71⅝	71	71⅝
37 B & O s 48	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
9 B & O S W 50	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜
1 Bell Pa 5s 60 C	104½	104½	104½
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	102½	102½	102½
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Bost Me 4½s 70	44¾	44¾	44¾
5 Buf R & P 5Tst	21½	21¼	21¼
11 B F P & N 5s 34	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 CanN 5s69J1y	84¾	84¾	84¾
10 CanP 4sperp	77¼	77	77
2 CenG 1st5s45	72	71½	72
34 CenPac 5s60	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 CenP 1st4s49	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 CRRNJ 5s87	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 C&O 3½s93E	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
4 Chi&A 3s49	92	92	92
3 CB&Q 5s[11]A	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 CB&Q 4s58	49¼	49¼	49¼
19 C&EI inc 97	44	44¼	44⅛
62 CMSPP 5s75	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
391 CMSPP 5s2000A	7	7⅛	7
40 CMSP 4½s59C	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
36 CMSP 5s89	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2 C&NW 5s87	12	11⅞	12
13 C&NW 4½s49	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
13 CNW 4½s2037	24	24	24
1 CRIP 4½s53A	6	6	6
21 CRIP 4s88	6	6	6
34 CRIP r 4s34	6	6	6
6 ChUS 3¾s63	128	128	128
10 CCCSL 4½s77	79	78¾	79
1 CIRR 5s70	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
1 CI UT 5s73	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
6 CI UT 4½s77	49⅛	49	49
11 Colg 3s60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
6 Col&Ind 5s52May	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Col G 5s61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Con Oil 3½s51	43¼	43¼	43¼
3 Con Ry 4s34	79¾	79¼	79¼
3 Del & H 4s 63	4½	4½	4½
3 DRGW 5s 55 A	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3 D&RG 4s'36	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
4 D&RGW 5s 78	63	63	63
6 Erie 4½s 2015	102⅛	102	102⅛
16 Erie 4s 95	102⅛	102	102⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 First TP 3s 81	102	102	102
30 Fla EC 5s 74	38½	37⅞	38⅛
6 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Gt Nor 3½s 67	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 GM&O 4s 75	90	90	90
1 GM&O inc 2015	63½	63⅛	63⅛
5 Hud C 5s 62 A	53⅝	53¾	53⅝
19 H & M r 5s 57	36	35¾	36
89 H & M inc 5s 57	26⅛	25¾	26⅛
3 I C 4s 53	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
7 I C r 4s 55	80	59½	60
21 I C 4½s 66	48	47½	47¾
18 I C C & L 5s 63 A	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛
1 I C C & L 4½s 63	52	52	52
1 Intl Ir 4s 47	103	103	103
1 Int G N 6s 52	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Int G N 5s 52	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
1 Int H E 6s 44	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
2 Int Pap 5s 47	85½	85½	85½
29 Int T & T 4½s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
25 Int T & T 5s 55	78⅛	78	78
3 Jon&L 1st 4½s81	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 KCFtS 4s36	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3 KC Sou 5s50	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
5 Lac G I 5½s53	72¾	72½	72½
1 LehVEt 5s&54	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
1 LehV 4½s2003	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
19 LehV 4s 2003	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Lig&M 7s44	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 L Isl r 4s49	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 L&N 4½s2003	87	87	87
9 Manati 8 As 57	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 MichCO 4s63	97	97	97
10 MSNW 4s47	28¾	28¾	28¾
13 MSPSSM c4s38	33½	33½	33½
3 M-K-T aj 5s67	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
8 M-K-T 1st4s90	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Mo P 5½s48	85½	85½	85½
20 Mo P 5s55A	59¾	59½	59½
35 Mo P 5s77F	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
1 Mo P 5s80H	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
64 MoP 5s81	23	22¾	23
35 MoP g4s76	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 MonP 3½s 66	43¾	43¾	43¾
8 Mor&E 4½s55	48¾	48¾	48¾
9 Mor&E 3½s 2000	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 NatDal 3½s60	105½	105½	106⅛
3 Nat Dist 3½s49	71¾	71	71
5 NOTM 5½s 54	69½	69½	69½
6 NOTM 5s 54	62¼	62¼	62¾
6 NYC r 5s 2013	55⅝	55¼	55⅝
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58	57⅞	58
35 NYC cv 4s 56	85⅛	85	85⅛
9 NYC cv 3¼s 52	82½	82½	82½
1 NYCHR 3½s 97	96	96	96
1 NY Ch 5½s 74	86⅛	86½	86⅝
21 NY Ch 5L 4½s 78	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
30 NYNHH 6s 48	46¾	46¾	46¾
36 NYNHH 4½s 67	43¾	43¾	43¾
12 NYNHH 4s 56	40	39¾	40
13 NYOW r 4s 92	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
25 NYW& 4½s 46	128	128	128
23 Norf W 4s 96	79	78¾	79
1 Nor P 5s 2047 D	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
2 Nor P 5s 2047 D	60¼	60	60¼
22 Nor P 4½s 2047	92	91½	92
18 Nor P 4s 97	53½	53	53½
42 Nor P 3s 2047	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Ot&St 4½s62	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 PenP&L 4½s74	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 PenP&L 3½s68	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 PenRR g4s85	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 PenRR 4½s81	98⅛	98	98⅛
18 PenRR 3½s70	99¾	99¼	99¾
7 PenRR 3½s52	84	84	84
10 Pen&E 4s60			

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 PhelpD 3½s52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 PhilCo 4½s61	106⅝	106½	106⅝
37 PhRCI 6s49	17⅛	17	17⅛
8 PhRCI 5s'52st	38¼	38	38
8 PhRCI 5s'53st	100	100	100
8 PortHGE 4½s60	102	102	102
1 PrStC 5s51	93½	93	93½
1 Rdg 4½s2010	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
10 RepSt 4½s61	88	88	88
3 RioGW 4s30	43¾	43¼	43¾
3 RioGW 4s49	34⅞	34½	34⅞
13 StLSF 5s50B	27½	27½	27½
84 StLSF 4½s78	31¾	31½	31¾
27 StLSF 4s50A	38	38	38
3 StLSW rf5s90	28¼	28	28
43 SeaAL c6s45	41	40¾	40¾
15 SeaAL 4s50st	45	44½	44½
34 Sea-A F 6s 25 A	100½	100½	100½
6 Shell U 2¼s 54	65⅝	65½	65⅞
46 So Pac 4½s 68	65	64	64⅝
32 So Pac 4½s 81	65	64½	64⅝
30 So Pac 4½s 80	91¼	91¼	91¼
23 So Pac r 4s 55	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3 So Pac cit 4s 49	87¼	86⅞	87
17 So Pac 4½s Or 77	101	100½	101
16 So P S F T 4s 50	96⅛	95½	95½
10 Sou Ry 6⅔s 56	94½	94½	94½
1 Sou Ry r 6s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
12 Sou Ry cv 5s 94	72¾	72½	72½
5 Sou Ry r 4s4 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
28 S W Bell 3s 68	105	104¾	104¾
4 Std O N J 3s 61	79¼	79¼	79¼
8 T & P 5s 79 C	29¾	29¼	29¾
4 Tex Ave 5s 80	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Un Drug 3½s 53	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Va E&P 3½s 62	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Va Ry 3⅜s 66	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
1 Wab 4½s 91	100	100	100
22 Wab 4s 71	58	58⅝	58
22 W Ch 4s 2361	102½	102½	102½
46 West Un 5s 51	101½	101¼	101½
4 West Un 5s 60	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 West Un 4½s 50	101½	101½	101½
1 Whse EI 2¼s 51	91½	91¼	91⅝
1 Wh St 3½s 66	58	58	58
16 Wis Cen 4s 49	16	15⅝	16
14 Wis C 4s SD 34	102½	102⅜	102½
5 Young ST 4s 48	101½	101½	101½
3 Young ST 3½s 60			

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Arg 4s'72Feb	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Arg 4½s48	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Austral 4½s58	88¼	88¼	88⅛
26 Brazil 8s41	53½	52¾	53
28 Bras 6½s26-57	50⅛	50	50⅛
18 Bras 6½s 27-57	80	80	80
1 BuenA 4½s57	77⅛	77½	77⅛
10 BuenA 4½s&Au78	78	77¾	78
1 Canada 3¼s61	104½	104⅛	104½
2 ChileMtg 6½s'57a	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Chile 6s60asd	18⅝	19	19
4 Chile 6sJan61a	19	19	19
39 Colomb 3s'70	42½	41¾	42⅛
10 Cuba 4½s'77	100	100	100
5 Mex 4s40asd54	11⅝	11½	11⅝
3 Oslo 4½s55	85	85	85
23 Peru 1s18s60	20¼	19⅞	20
10 Peru 2d6s61	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
1 Poland 7s47	21¾	21¾	21¾
19 RioGdeS 6s68	4¼	4¼	4¼

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 3,201,400; previous day, 5,065,700; week ago, 8,971,700; year ago, 9,136,100; two years ago, 14,715,300; Jan. 1 to date, 3,210,501,825; year ago, 2,281,098,850; two years ago, 2,096,355,550.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup B(½g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
800	Air Assoc(1g)	8	8	8
200	Air Investors	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Aire Aeronca	2	2	2
100	Alum Ltd(Rdd)	78	78¾	78
100	Alum Ltd(Rdd)	100¼	100	100
100	Alum Ltd pf(6)	29½	29½	29½
100	Alum Co Am(1g)	111½	111½	111½
100	Alum Co Am pf(6)	84	84	84
100	Am Cem Mfg(.70g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Am Cit P&L B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Am Cyan B (.60a)	40½	40½	40½
100	Am & Fgn P wi	1	1	1
100	Am Fork & H (1)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1800	Am Gas & El (2a)	28⅜	26	28
100	Am Gen (.15g)	5½	5½	5½
100	Am Gen 32 pf (2)	40¼	40¼	40¼
25	Am Gen 53½ pf	40¼	40¼	40¼
100	Am Hard Rub (1)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
500	Am Light & Tr 1.20	38½	38½	38½
10	Am Mfg pf (8)	11	10¾	11
1800	Am Republics (½g)			
3200	Am Superpow	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Am Superpow pf	108	108	108
800	Appal El Powpf(4½)	3½	3	3½
600	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3¾	3¾
2900	Ark Nat Gas A	10½	10⅛	10⅛
200	Ark N Gas pf (1.10k)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Art Met Wrk (.60g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	Atlantic C Prish (¼g)	29	29	29
100	Atl Coast L Co (3½g)	11½	11½	11½
800	Atlas Corp war	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Atlas Ply	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	Auto V Mach	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Avery & Sons	20¼	19¾	19¾
1200	Babcock & Wil	39½	39½	39½
50	Baldw Loco pf	87½	87½	87½
3800	Baldwin Loco war	3¼	2¾	2¾
8900	Barium Stk Stl	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Basic Refract	3½	3½	3½
400	Bellanca Aire	3	3	3
200	Berk & Gay Furn	6½	6½	6½
100	Birds & Pfd	14½	14½	14½
100	Bliss (E W) (2)	24½	24½	24½
200	Blue Ridge (.05g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Bourjois (1g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Bown-Bilt W	1	1	1
200	Bown-Bilt H 2 pf	3¼	3	3¼
1100	Brewst Aero	10½	9¾	10
1000	Bridgpt Oil	6	6	6¼
400	Brill A	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Brill B	4	4	4
335	Brill pf	79½	75	79
100	Brown F&W	34½	34½	34½
400	Brown-F Dist	21½	21	21½
200	Brown Rubber	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Buckeye P L (.80)	18¾	18¾	18¾
2300	Buf N&EP pf	16½	16½	16½
800	Bunk Hill&S (1)	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
100	Burma Ltd	4	3⅞	3⅞
1000	Burry Biscuit	6	6	6
100	Calamba Sug	4¾	4½	4¾
600	Callite Tung (.20g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
200	Can Marconi (h.04g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Carrier Corp	13¼	13¼	13¼
600	Catalin Am (.10g)	4	3¾	3¾
100	Cen Hud G&E (.68)	8½	8½	8½
200	Cessna Aire (1g)	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛
25	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	83	83	83
100	Chi Rivet A Mch (¾g)	8¾	8½	8½
100	Childs pf	18¼	18	18¼
2800	Cities Service	3	2¾	2¾
200	Cit Svc pf	82½	81	82½
100	Cit Svc pf B	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Cit Svc Tract (1½)	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
100	Clinch Coal (1)	11½	11½	11½
300	Colon Develop	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Colon Oil&E pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
1400	Comwith & So war	20½	20½	20½
50	Comm P Svc	109½	109½	109½
10	Con Gt Wal pf C	4¾	4¾	4¾
1100	Cons Gas Util	32¾	32¾	33⅛
200	Cons Mng & S	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Cons Stl Corp (1a)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
100	Cons Textile	100	100	100
100	Cont Roll&Stl (1¼g)	9	8¾	9
300	Cont Roll&Stl pf	11½	11½	11½
200	Copper-Bess (1½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Copper Range (¾g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Corroon & Ray	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Cor&Reypf(1¾k)	26¼	26¼	26¼
600	Creole Pet(½g)	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	C W Liquid	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Croft Brewing(.05g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Crowley Milner	17½	17½	17½
100	Crown Drug(.10g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
1300	Cuban Atl(.05g)	14½	14½	14½
300	Dayton Rub(1)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	DetMich&Stove(.20g)	20½	20½	20½
200	Det Stl Prod(1½g)	30½	30½	30½
100	DiveoTwinTrk(¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	East G&F pf(3½k)	33½	33½	33½
100	East G&F pr pf(4½)	58½	58½	58½
500	East Sta Corp	3	3	3
625	East Sta pf A	34	33¾	33¾
780	East Sta pf B	38	37½	38
100	EastUpAs pf (3½k)	33	33	33
100	Easy Wash MB (¾g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
3900	El Bond & Sh	3	2¾	2¾
100	El P&L wi	1	1	1
400	Emerson Elec (½g)	37½	37½	37½
300	Equity Corp	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Esquire Inc (.60g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Fairchild Av (1g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
1400	Fair Rs Air(.30g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Fajardo Sug (1½g)	20	20	20
100	Ford M Can A	17½	17½	17½
300	Frank Cou Dis(¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Frosdt Gold(.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Fuller (G A) (3g)	14½	14½	14½
100	Fuller Properties(1½g)	19	19	19
100	Gen Aviation	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Gen Pub S pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Gen Shares	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	Gladd McBean	14½	14½	14½
100	Glen Ald Coal	23¾	23¾	23¾
300	Glen Mfg	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Grand Rap V	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Gray Mfg	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Gt Nor Pap (1.80)	30	30	30
100	Gt Sou Prod (.15g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Hall C Cor Am B (¾g)	8½	8½	8½
400	Hecla Min (1)	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Holl C Gold (h.80)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Hubbell B (1.60)	43¾	43¾	43¾
400	Humble Oil (.90g)	83	83	83
100	Ill Pow pf	84½	84½	84½
100	Ill Pow div st	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Imp Tb Can (h.40a)	18½	18½	18½
100	Ind Pneu pf	14	14	14
100	Int Hold Ltd (h.40)	91	91	91
100	Int Min & Ch war	2	2	2
100	Int Util A	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Int Util Pw Del pf	84	84	84
100	Iron Firem Vic	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	Isl Creek pf (6)	104	104	104
1000	Jamaica Air Tr .15g	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Jeanette (P. L.)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	104	104	104
90	Keyners Co pf (8)	103¼	103¼	103¼

Quotations to 3:30 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	3:30
100	Kingsbury Br (.60)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Lake Shore Mines	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Lakey Foundry	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Lamson Corp	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Lamson&Sess (1.20)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Lefcourt Realty	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Leonard Oil Dev	1	1	1
100	Lee Material (½g)	10	10	10
100	Lib Bros	13¾	13¾	13¾
500	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	8½	8½	8½
1000	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Long Is Lgt	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Louis Is L pf	81	81	81
200	Louis L & E (.40)	6¾	6½	6¾
70	Louis P&L 6s pf (6)	110	110	110
200	Manati Sug war	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Marion St Show	4½	4½	4½
300	Mass Util Asso	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	McWil Dredg (1)	8¾	8½	8¾
10	Mead John (3a)	140	140	140
700	Merrit-C-C & S	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Mich Bumper	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Mid St Avic (.45g)	10	10	10
2100	Mid St P Bvtc	17	17	17
500	MidWestCorp (½g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Monarch M T (3)	21½	21½	21½
1000	Monogram Pict	1¾	1¾	1¾
1000	Mt City Cop (.15g)	6	6	6
300	Mount Prod (.45g)	129	129	129
100	Mount St T&T	10½	10½	10½
700	Nat Bellas Hess(.05g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Nat City Lin pf(3)	48¾	48¾	48¾
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	12	11¾	12
400	Nat Tun & Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Nelson (H)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	NEPA 6 pf(4k)	47½	47½	47½
200	NJ Zinc (3g)	57¾	57¾	57¾
200	NYSpbd (dah .03g)	13½	13	13½
200	NY Wat Ser pf	87½	87	87½
2400	Niag Hud Pow	3	2¾	3
75	Niag Hud 1 pf	81½	81	81
100	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
100	Niag Sh Mch A	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Niag Sh Mch B	10¾	10¾	10¾
2000	Niles-Bem-P	3	3	3
700	Nip'sing Mns	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	99	98½	98½
100	Nor Am L&P pf	28½	28½	28½
100	Nor Am Rsr A	83	83	83
10	Nor Penn Pow A		77¾	77¾
500	Nor Sta Pw A	37½	37½	37½
100	Ogden Corp	113¼	113¼	113¼
10	Ohio Pow pf	19	18⅞	19
200	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	34¾	34¾	34¾
100	Pac C&E 6 pf (1½)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Pantepec Oil Ven	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	PePhin Tel (2)	43	43	43
200	Pennroad (¼g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Pa Gas&El A	90	90	90
10	Pa P&L 86pf(6)	94¾	94¾	94¾
50	Pa P&L 87 pf(7)	124	124	124
25	Pepperell(10)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Phila Co (.80g)	24	24	24
500	Phoenix Sec

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Tax Returns For '41 Filed By One in Five

WASHINGTON (AP)—One out of every three persons in the nation's capital, Alaska, Nevada and Connecticut filed federal income tax returns last year on 1941 earnings, while the national average was one out of five.

A total of 25,954,801 submitted returns, 76 per cent above the 14,877,159 in the preveding year. It will be nearly doubled next year when an estimated 50,000,000 persons will file returns on 1943 income.

The record 1941 tax bill of $3,908,000,000 was 161 per cent above 1940's $1,496,403,000 figure but will pale in comparison with some $18,000,000,000 for 1943.

The final statistics on 1941 individual and trust fund income taxes were released last night by Secretary Henry Morgenthau. These state figures disclosed for the first time included:

State	Per Cent of Population Filing	Number of Returns	Total Tax Bill
Alabama	7.41	210,043	28,323,000
Arkansas	5.12	99,736	16,480,000
Connecticut	34.69	592,878	110,692,000
Florida	12.75	241,888	34,328,000
Georgia	8.27	258,171	41,708,000
Kentucky	9.24	262,892	29,003,000
Louisiana	9.82	232,217	34,089,000
Maine	16.99	143,963	15,158,000
Maryland	27.95	508,954	81,455,000
Massachusetts	27.39	1,182,347	171,366,000
Minnesota	18.36	512,550	51,947,000
Mississippi	4.24	92,689	14,693,000
Missouri	15.76	506,473	87,303,000
N. Hampshire	21.13	103,883	10,496,000
New York	25.87	3,486,610	686,108,000
North Carolina	7.79	278,245	39,186,000
Rhode Island	28.52	203,430	32,245,000
South Carolina	7.28	138,219	13,884,000
Tennessee	9.01	262,747	43,140,000
Vermont	16.40	58,913	5,457,000
Virginia	13.79	369,340	56,053,000
Washington	26.93	467,601	53,089,000
West Virginia	13.98	265,842	25,183,000
Total for 48 States	19.64	25,954,801	3,907,951,000

States Reduce Debt, Invest Huge Sum In Federal Bonds in '43

CHICAGO (AP)—Prosperity and thrift highlighted the fiscal affairs of the States of the Union during 1943, Frank Bane, executive director of the Council of State Governments, reported.

He said state administrations invested a total of $1,500,000,000 of surplus funds in Federal bonds during the year, and reduced their gross indebtedness by almost $1,000,000,000.

"With surprising uniformity," Mr. Bane set forth in a statement, "the states have followed recommendations first made by the council's tax committee in December, 1941, which urged that states pay off debts, restrict new expenditures to essential war activities, invest surpluses in war bonds, maintain tax rates and economize by improving state administration."

He also reported that in 1943 every state had an agency or commission at work on programs of postwar development and reconstruction.

CHICAGO (AP)—Cities and villages of 21 states have created, or are in the process of creating, reserve funds for postwar capital improvements, a survey by the Municipal Finance Officers Association said yesterday.

Thirteen states delegated the necessary authority this year, the survey reported, while the other eight had done so within the near past.

In general, the survey said, the municipal reserve funds may be created by vote of the local government body, by referendum, or by a combination of the two.

The 13 states voting authority for reserve funds this year were Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

Circulating Money Total Gains Again

WASHINGTON (AP)—Money in circulation increased $147,000,000 during the week ended Dec. 18, the Federal Reserve Board reported. The total was $20,382,000,000 on Wednesday.

The board's report also showed that lendable reserves of Federal Reserve member banks declined $320,000,000 during the week to $920,000,000, and that the banks increased their holdings of government securities by $537,000,000 of which $425,000,000 was in bills.

Maritime Union Officials Sue Newspaper for Libel

CHICAGO (AP)—Joseph Curran, president, and Ferdinand Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union, have asked $200,000 damages in a suit for libel filed in federal court against the Chicago Tribune and Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher.

The suit alleged Mr. Curran and Mr. Smith, as members of the Maritime Union, were injured "in their reputations and good names" by an article published in the Tribune last Jan. 22, copyrighted by the Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal, concerning unloading food and supplies for military forces in the Solomon Islands.

The suit seeks damages of $100,000 for each plaintiff.

UNITED STATES SHELTING
SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of fifty cents (50¢) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on January 15, 1944 to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1943.

GEORGE MIXTER,
December 22, 1943 Treasurer.

Aircraft Manager

Donald S. Wolf

Former assistant service manager of the Ranger Aircraft Engines Division of the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y., promoted to the post of service manager. Mr. Wolf has been with Ranger since 1937.

Pork Supply to Drop 16 P. C. in '44, Says Agriculture Dept.

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The supply of pork will be at least 16 per cent less a year from now if an Agriculture Department forecast on 1944 pig production is borne out.

A department report said that hog farmers plan to reduce next year's operations because of less favorable prices, shorter supplies of feed, higher feed prices, and difficulties encountered in marketing this year's record crop.

The report predicted that the number of sows to farrow for the 1944 spring crop would be at least one sixth below this year's spring crop. The bulk of the upcoming spring crop will move to market next fall and winter.

The department reported at the same time that this year's fall crop was ten per cent larger than that of a year ago, but 15 per cent below expectation. The fall crop numbered 47,831,000 head to bring the year's total to 121,847,000 head. The 1942 crop totalled 104,559,000 head and the 1092-41 average 73,126,000 head.

The forecast of a smaller 1944 crop was made as livestock markets and processors were flooded with hogs from this year's bumper crop. The current heavy market movement, however, will begin to ease off in late January.

NEW YORK (AP)—The current pork supplies will be followed by a shortage, the Food Distribution Administration and the meat industry predicted.

Saying the pork run was the heaviest in 10 years, Jospeh Cohn, executive director of the Meat Trade Institute, expressed the belief "it will run itself out, maybe in February, and then there will be a pork shortage."

Soft, Hard Coal Production Drops Off During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Soft coal production fell back to 12,175,000 tons in the week ended Dec. 18, after exceeding 13,000,000 tons the previous week, Interior Secretary Harold Ickes reported.

He said the drop was due largely to the influenza epidemic and was unexpected and regrettable at a time when every ton of coal is needed.

Hard coal production also declined for the fourth straight week. Mr. Ickes, calling the hard coal situation "critical," said the flu evidently had something to do with the hard coal decline, too, but that the crux of the hard coal problem is manpower.

Hard coal production for the week ended Dec. 18 was estimated at 1,127,000 tons. It was 1,215,000 tons the week before.

Meanwhile, a vision of smokeless industrial regions was held out here for after the war by Walter H. Wheeler, Minneapolis engineer, who predicted that the use of smokeless coal would increase greatly in postwar industry.

In a letter to H. K. Thatcher, executive director of the Washington office of the Arkansas Agricultural and Industrial Commission, Mr. Wheeler said that a process of low temperature carbonization of smoky coal can produce smokeless coal in small lumps resembling pea or slack coal.

He said the process had been widely used in Germany and that if it were introduced on a large scale in this country it would help to increase employment after the war because the process requires about twice as much labor as production of raw coal.

One such plant has been operating in North Dakota since 1936, Mr. Wheeler pointed out.

Moxie Co. Holds Election Of Directors, Officers

At the annual meeting of The Moxie Company held Dec. 21 the following were elected directors: Frank M. Archer, Henry C. Cole, Eugene J. Harrigan, Stewart M. Seymour and Arthur C. Sullivan.

Officers elected were: Arthur C. Sullivan, president; Frank M. Archer, vice-president and general manager; Eugene J. Harrigan, vice-president and clerk and Henry C. Cole, treasurer.

Non-Federal Debt Declines; Public Debt Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Non-Federal debt has been decreasing since the United States entered the war while Federal debt has been continuously expanding, says the New York Trust Company in its quarterly publication, The Index, which places the total decline of all types of private, state and municipal debt during 1942 at $3,500,000,000.

"This phenomenon is in marked contrast to the nation's experience in the former World War when non-Federal debt advanced in almost every major category," says the analysis. Its summary of the debt trend since the former conflict provides this high-light picture of conditions:

"The period between the two wars was marked by two major characteristics, the steady expansion of non-Federal debt up until about 1930; then a decline which has proceeded even in the face of the unprecedented demands made on the country's productive capacity by the present war. Each component of this debt structure—long and short-term private debt and state and local obligations—has followed the same essential pattern. From peak point to 1942, the aggregate decline of the three forms of non-Federal debt was more than $34,000,000,000.

Industry Cuts Debt

"The progress made by industry in reducing funded debt since Pearl Harbor will doubtless stand as one of the most important economic events of the present conflict. The railroads, public utilities and industrials reduced their borrowings a total of approximately $1,000,000,000 during 1942 alone, but these figures must take such considerations as these into account:

"The railroads, for example, retired about 400 million dollars in debt in 1942, but the net reduction was not more than 325 million dollars because of the issuance of equipment trust certificates and other instruments during the year. The funded debt of the steam carriers which matures in 1943 is approximately 250 million dollars, although the amount actually retired is expected to exceed this amount by a wide margin, probably exceeding 700 million dollars, inasmuch as many of the carriers are taking advantage of the opportunity to retire their securities through purchases."

Farm Mortgages Reduced

"Installment sales fell 60 per cent in 1942, due to war regulations; farm mortgage indebtedness declined $360,000,000 during the past fiscal year, the opposite of developments during the First World War; state and local Government debt was reduced more than half a billion dollars during the same fiscal period and corporate refundings amounted to $10,500,000,000 in the last half of the thirties, approximtaely four times the volume during the previous five years.

"The reduction of corporate obligations during the war constitutes a clear-cut example of cause and effect, the bank explains. The war created an increase in revenues but at the same time prevented normal replacement or expansion because of shortages of materials and labor. Expanded income and cash reserves have been applied to the repayment of debt. The basic credit condition of the individual business enterprise has been strengthened, it is maintained, and capacity for postwar expansion has been enhanced."

1943 Rayon Output 4 P. C. Above 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—William C. Appleton, president of the American Viscose Corp., said that rayon production in the United States totaled approximately 660,000,000 pounds in 1943, a 4 per cent gain over 1942 and a record for the industry.

Production has more than doubled in the past five years, Mr. Appleton said. The output in 1938 totaled 288,000,000 pounds.

Ceiling Fixed on Growers' Prices for Onion Sets

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ceiling prices for onion sets at all distributive levels from grower to retailer were fixed by the Office of Price Administration.

The prices apply to all onion sets which will pass through a 1¼-inch bar screen. The prices which the grower may charge involve a progressive scale, beginning with 9¾ to 15¼ cents a pound (depending on size) on Nov. 16 and ranging upward as time elapses to 16 to 21¾ cents a pound on July 16.

Country shippers are allowed a one-cent-a-pound markup, and wholesalers can add a four-cent margin. A sliding scale for sales by wholesalers permits varying markups depending on poundage sold. Retailers are allowed a 13¼-cent a pound markup over wholesale prices.

Central Gets 12 Locomotives

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Central System announced it had received 12 Mohawk-type locomotives, the first deliveries of a group of 25 ordered earlier in the year. The locomotives were designed for freight service but also are adaptable for hauling passenger trains. They are the most powerful ever built for the railroad.

Hitler & Co. Are 'in the Red' Billion to Date on U. S. Books

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Americans have staked out an unofficial claim against Hitler & Co. for more than $1,000,000,000 and the final total is expected to be much larger.

The Treasury, reporting last night on the latest tabulation of its census of American-owned property abroad, placed the value of U. S. investments in the six Axis countries at $1,070,398,668. Of that amount $769,912,474 is invested in Germany—well above the $450,000,000 value of all known Axis assets in this country.

The census returns by themselves do not constitute formal claims.

The Treasury's study was undertaken to determine the extent of this country's financial stake all over the globe—both as a war aid and peace table guide.

The over-all total thus far tabulated runs in excess of $9,200,000,000, representing investments in 121 countries, but even this figure is incomplete by "several billions," the Department said, explaining that all reports have not yet been reviewed and that extensions have been granted a number of corporations and individuals because of the complexity of their property interests.

More than a third of all U. S. interest — $3,112,000,000 — is invested in Canada, and $623,000,000 in England. American investments exceed $100,000,000 in each of 18 other countries.

Latin American countries account for an aggregate of $2,494,000,000, topped by a $614,000,000 figure for Cuba with Brazil next at $337,000,000.

United States holdings in Argentina — only Western Hemisphere nation still maintaining relations with the Axis—totaled $311,000,000 by latest count. In Bolivia—scene of last week's revolt—they aggregate only $32,000,000.

Smallest total for any country was a $4 investment listed in Transjordan, but no one at the Treasury could recall what it represented — and the Foreign Funds Control people were too busy to look it up.

Soils Expert Reports Progress on New Compound to Remove Corn Borer Pest

WATSEKA, Ill. (AP)—A soils expert, John Bell, of Watseka, reported progress in his experiments to remove the corn borer menace by making the stalk distasteful to the pest.

Mr. Bell told of spreading a compound, mixed with commercial fertilizer, on 1½ acres in a 42-acre field already infested with the parasite and realizing 22 more bushels per acre from it than from the untreated remainder.

"The borers began leaving the small plot in a short time," he said.

Mr. Bell began his personal feud with the little pest more than two years ago, after surveying damages done on his father's farm.

He theorized that success lay in the idea of rendering the corn stalk so distasteful that the borer would abandon it, and conducted his initial tests in an experimental plot on his father's farm.

Mr. Bell began by preparing solutions containing different combinations of essential plant food elements and injecting them into the corn stalk with a veterinary's hypodermic. These tests failed, so he began blending combinations of minor food essentials, and emerged with one that did the trick.

"Results so far have been excellent," Mr. Bell said, "but I need a year or so to substantiate my theory."

He explained that the compound in the fertilizer is taken into the ground and absorbed into the corn stalk, making it distasteful to the borer, but not toxic to live stock.

The exact nature of the mixture is secret, of course, but Mr. Bell says it is simple and inexpensive. It can be included in any commercial fertilizer with little trouble, he said.

Big Housing Issues Offered This Week

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—A big batch of local housing authority notes make up the greater part of this week's new state and municipal financing schedule, the Daily Bond Buyer reported today.

The total of all new issues scheduled for the market aggregated $44,215,173, compared with $1,003,500 this week and a weekly average for the year to date of $15,136,889.

On Wednesday, 16 housing projects scattered all over the country will ask bids on about $43,467,000 of new paper, all short term. The issues range in size from $12,300,000 for the Detroit Authority to $190,000 for the South San Francisco project.

Boston will offer $11,516,000 and the third largest is $3,778,000 for the Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Authority.

The only other issue of size will be $547,000, offered by Cleveland, Tenn., also on Wednesday.

Former Official Sues Utilities for Damages

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Oscar F. Funk, former vice-president of the Union Electric Company of Missouri, filed suit in circuit court seeking $1,200,000 damages from the utility and the North American Company, of which it is a subsidiary.

In another suit, Mr. Funk asked $700,000 damages from North American and two Union Electric officials, William McClellan, board chairman, and John Woodbridge, vice-president.

Both petitions asserted that Mr. Funk's reputation had been damaged in accounting suits in which Union Electric alleged that he had been a party in what the company contended was unauthorized disbursement of funds for political purposes.

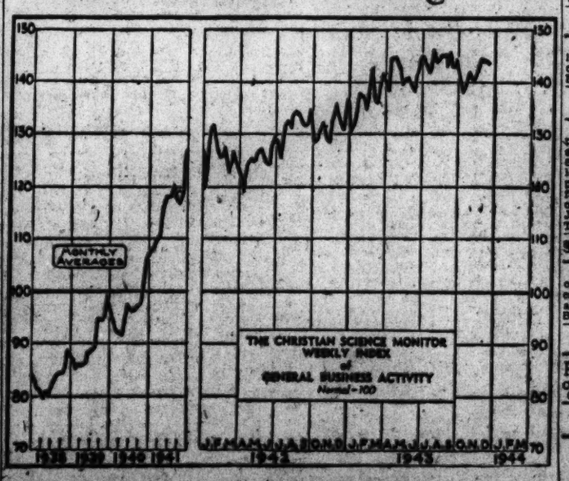
Mr. Funk's suits generally were similar to three filed last month by Frank J. Boehm, former executive vice-president of Union Electric, who asked damages of $24,500,000 from the utility, North American and other defendants.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hdrs of Rec'd
Increased				
Boston Storage & Ware	$1	Q	12-30	12-23
Extra				
Allemaunia F Ins	5c		12-30	12-21
Klein (D E) Co	5c		12-24	12-14
No Texas Co	20c		1- 3	12-22
Accumulated				
No Sts Pw (Del) 6pf	$1.12½		1-20	12-31
do 7 pf	$1.31¼		1-20	12-31
Stetson (J B) Co pf	$1		1-15	12-30
West Res Inv Co pf	$6		12-27	12-20
Irregular				
Elec & Mus Ind	8c		1- 3	12-27
Midwest P & Sup	40c		1-15	1- 5
Resumed				
Stetson (J B) Co	50c		1-15	12-30
Year-End				
De Pinna Co A	10c		1- 3	12-27
Gt Lakes Tow	15		12-28	12-20
Nat Mfg & Strs Corp	15c		1-15	1- 3
Niagara Fire Ins	$1.50		1-30	12-27
Northwestern Bell Tel	$1		12-31	12-20
So Franklin Pro	25c		12-28	12-17
White Rk M Spr	30c		12-30	12-27
Liquidating				
Intl Match Real	$25		9-15	9-28
Initial				
Home Dairy Co	15c		1-10	12-31
Stock				
Contl Ill Bk & Tr	20		12-28	12-17
Prosperity Co A & B			1-31	1-21
Regular				
Allemaunia F Ins	25c	Q	12-30	12-21
Amalg Sug pf	1¾	Q	2- 1	1-15
Am Furn 7 pf	$1.75	Q	1-15	1-15
Auto Finance	30c	Q	1- 1	12-27
Do 8½ pf	68¾c	Q	1- 1	12-27
Brookline To (Mass)	$3	Q	1- 3	12-14
Brush-Moore Nw P pf	$1.50	Q	1- 3	12-31
Campbell (A S)	37½c	S	12-28	12-18
Calif Ore Pow 7 pf	$1.75	Q	1-15	12-31
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	1-15	12-31
Do 6 1927 pf	$1.50	Q	1-15	12-31
Chic Ry Eq pf	43¾c	Q	1- 1	12-17
Clearfield & Mah Ry	$1.50	S	1- 7	12-20
Cleveland Electric Illu	50c	Q	12-27	12-23
Cleveland Un Stk Yds	12½c	Q	12-30	12-15
Cdn Fairbks-Morse pf	$1.50	Q	1-15	12-31
De Pinna Co pf	15c	Q	1- 3	12-27
Elder Mfg	15c	Q	1- 1	12-21
Do pf A	$1.25	Q	1- 1	12-21
Cons Mob 7 pf	$1.50	Q	12-30	12-16
Elizabethtown Cons G	$2.50	Q	12-22	12-16
Emerson Elec Mfg pf	$1.75	Q	1- 3	12-20
First Nat Bk (Mt Ver)	25c	Q	1- 3	12-31
Do	25c	S	1- 3	12-31
First Nat Bk (Boston)	$1	S	1- 3	12-31
First Nat Bk (St Louis)	40c	Q	2-20	2-10
Galveston-Houston Co	30c		1- 3	12-23
Gen Foods pf	$1.12½	Q	2- 1	1-10
Glenn V & Tr	6		1-15	12-31
Gt Lakes Tow pf A	$1.75	Q	1-15	12-31
Investors Fund C	10c		12-30	12-23
Island Ck Coal	30c	Q	12-31	12-21
Do	$1.50	Q	12-31	12-21
Johnson Bros Shoe	50		12-22	12-17
Kan Pow 7 pf	$1.75	Q	1- 3	12-20
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	1- 3	12-20
Liberty Loan A	75c	Q	12-29	12-20
Do B	75c	Q	12-29	12-20
Lone Star Gas	$75c	Q	1- 1	12-31
Manufacturers Tr (Mass)	$3		1- 3	12-15
Merch Tr Bk (Bost)	$3		1-15	12-31
Middlesex Wtr (Mass)	$3		1- 3	12-31
Monroe Loan Soc "A"	50c	Q	1- 1	12-20
Do	$4	S	1- 1	12-20
Montreal L H&P Cons	25c	Q	1-31	12-31
Millers Falls C	25c	Q	12-31	12-16
Do pf	$1.75	Q	12-31	12-16
Nat Pw & Lt Co	25c	Q	1-15	12-31
Nat Tel Cos A&S	75c	Q	12-30	12-15
New Bedford Gas & Edison Lt	$1	Q	1- 1	12-15
Do Terra Co	25c		1- 3	12-27
N Wis P & Lt Co (Del)	$1.50	Q	12-31	12-20
Pacific Coast Co 1st	$1		1- 1	12-15
Do 2d pf	$1		1- 1	12-15
Pacific Coast Co 1st pf	$1.25½	Q	1- 1	12-15
Pacific Coast Co 2d pf	$1.25½	Q	1- 1	12-15
Penn Fuel Corp Water	75c	Q	1- 1	12-20
Penn Gas & Elec A	50c	Q	1- 1	12-20
Penn Gas Corp	50c	Q	1- 1	12-20
Pennsylvania Water & Pw	50c	Q	1- 1	12-20
Pepperell Mfg Co	$2		1- 1	12-20
Phillips Petroleum	50c	Q	12-30	12-20
Do pf	$1.50	Q	12-30	12-20
Pittsburgh Forgings Co	50c		12-30	12-20
Pittsburgh Steel Foundry	50c		12-30	12-20
Pittsburgh Steel Prod	50c		12-30	12-20
Pittsburgh Water	75c	Q	1- 1	12-20
Pond Creek Pocahontas	50c		12-30	12-20
Portland Gen Elec Co	$1.50	Q	1- 1	12-20
Providence Gas Co	50c	Q	1- 1	12-20
Providence Wash Ins	50c	Q	1- 1	12-20
Quaker Oats Co	$1.50	Q	12-30	12-20
Do pf	$1.50	Q	12-30	12-20
Rochester Gas & Elec	50c	Q	1- 1	12-20
Rochester Tel Corp	50c	Q	1- 1	12-20
Rockwood & Co	50c	Q	1- 1	12-20
Do pf	$1.50	Q	1- 1	12-20
Rutland R R pf	$1.50		1- 1	12-20
Safeway Stores	50c	Q	1- 1	12-20
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	1- 1	12-20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	1- 1	12-20
Savannah Elec & Pw pf	$1.50	Q	1- 1	12-20
Scranton Elec Co	50c	Q	1- 1	12-20
Scranton Gas & Wtr	50c	Q	1- 1	12-20
Scranton Lace Corp	50c		12-30	12-20
Do pf	$1.50	Q	12-30	12-20
Shareholders Corp	8c		12-30	12-15
Silbak Premier Mines	2c		1-25	12-24
Solar Aircraft pf	25c	S	1-15	12-31
So Bleach & Pt W pf	$1.75	Q	1- 3	12-20
So Cal Edison	37½c	Q	2-15	1-20
So Calif Gas pf A	37½c	Q	1-15	12-31
Do 6 pf	37½c	Q	1-15	12-31
Towle Mfg	$1.50	Q	1-15	1- 8
Union Mfg	37½c		12-21	12-10
United Ptg & Pub pf	50c	Q	1- 3	12-20
Vert Camaguey Sug	20c		2- 1	1-15
Waltham Watch pf	$7	A	12-23	12-17
White Rock Min Springs				
White R M Spr pf	$1.75	Q	12-30	12-27
Wisconsin Gas & Elect 1¼				
6d pf	$1.25	Q	12-30	12-27
pf	$1.12½	Q	1-15	12-31

*Three shares B on each 100 shares of A or B stock held.

Monitor Index of Business Eases Further During Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity eased further during the week ended Dec. 18 to 143.3 (prel.). This compared with 143.8 for the previous week and 130.9 for the week ended Dec. 19, last year.

The only decline was shown for miscellaneous freight carloadings which dropped off more sharply than usual for the week.

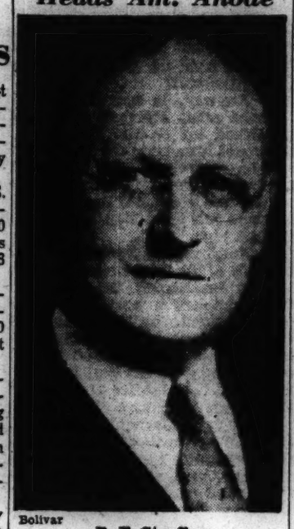
Gains in the other two components, bank debits outside New York City and electric power production, were greater than seasonal, but the increases in the adjusted figures only partially offset the setback in loadings.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Dec. 18 1943	Dec. 11 1943	Dec. 11 1943	Dec. 19 1942
Combined index	143.3	143.8	130.9	
Bk debits outside NYC	140.6	140.4	126.9	
Elec power production	150.7	154.8	140.1	
Miss carloadings	124.5	121.5	127.9	

*Preliminary.

Heads Am. Anode



Bolivar

B. F. Stauffer

Named president and general manager of American Anode, Inc., a B. F. Goodrich Co. subsidiary producing high-altitude oxygen masks. Mr. Stauffer, formerly assistant general manager of the Goodrich industrial products sales division, succeeds Raymond W. Albright, who became vice-president and general manager of Distillation Products, Inc., of Rochester, N. Y.

Paper, Paperboard Use Cut 2.3 P. C. In First Quarter 1944

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has fixed at 1,400,000 tons a month the allowable production of paper and paperboard in the first quarter of 1944.

This is 2.3 per cent under the over-all production level of July, August and September and nine per cent under the quantity which mills had proposed to make next quarter.

WPB's forest products burea, whose report provided the basis for the new program, said that reserves of pulp and pulpwood have declined continuously in the last 14 months and the new program is intended to "arrest the declining inventories."

Mills have been asked to stretch the raw material by the use of waste products and "fillers" and by encouraging the use of lighter weight papers.

WPB said the limitation on pulp usage would divert "very substantial amounts" of pulp to military uses in explosives and high-tenacity rayon. Actual tonnage to be allotted for these direct war purposes and for essential civilian non-paper uses will be announced shortly, it was stated.

Wholesale Prices Relatively Steady In Dec. 18 Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Labor Statistics' wholesale price index remained unchanged during the week ended Dec. 18 at 102.9 per cent of the 1926 average. The price level was 0.3 per cent higher than for the corresponding week of last month and slightly more than 2 per cent above a year ago.

(1926=100)	Dec. 18 1943	Dec. 11 1943	P.C. Changes to Dec. 4, '43 from Dec. 11 1943	Dec. 19 1942
All commod'ties	*102.9	*102.9		+ 2.2
Farm products	121.8	122.0	—0.2	+ 7.5
Foods	105.7	105.9	—0.2	+ 1.4
Hides & leather	117.9	117.5	+0.3	— 0.4
Textile products	97.2	97.2		+ 0.6
Fuel & light mtls	*82.6	82.4	+02.	+ 3.4
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		
Bldg materials	113.4	113.4		+ 3.1
Chem & allied	100.3	100.3		+ 0.8
Housefurnish'gs	104.4	104.2	+0.2	+ 0.3
Misc commod	93.0	93.0		+ 2.9
Raw materials	*112.1	112.1		+ 6.4
Semimnfd atcls	93.1	93.1		+ 0.6
Manufact prods	*100.4	*100.4		+ 0.6
Com other than farm products	*98.9	*98.8	+0.1	+ 0.4
Com other than farm and foods	*97.8	*97.8		+ 1.7

*Preliminary

Industry Holds October Pace, FRB Reports

WASHINGTON (AP)—November industrial production remained unchanged from the previous month, the Federal Reserve Board reported, explaining that increases in munitions production were offset by smaller output of coal and steel.

While coal production jumped sharply in the latter part of the month, bituminous output was down 39 per cent from October and anthracite 19 per cent, the board said, adding that in the early part of December bituminous production was at the highest rate in many years.

The steel drop was small and was ascribed in part to a decline in war orders for some types of steel products. The board's machinery index advanced 5 per cent during November as a result of larger output of electrical equipment and aircraft engines.

The board's monthly review also said:

Total output of nondurable goods remained at the level of recent months.

Federally-inspected meat production was one-fourth larger than a year ago.

Newsprint consumption declined to a level 15 per cent below the same month of 1942.

Despite a poorer selection of goods, November department store sales volume was 10 per cent above a year ago and for the first three weeks of December held to the 1942 level.

Buffalo Grain Receipts Soar

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Waterborne grain receipts at Buffalo during the 1943 navigation season amounted to 175,362,846 bushels compared with 110,046,906 bushels in 1942, the Buffalo Corn Exchange reported.

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

WANTED—matron or couple to operate a home for aged women; small family; modern conveniences; moderate pay; man may have outside employment if desired. Write, giving age and experience, to Box 118, Derry Village, N. H.

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WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE NEEDS SECRETARY familiar with Government procurement agencies; confidential; write full particulars. Box 54, 1013 National Press Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.

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CLASSIFIED AD

Ice-Capades Still Great Attraction

With patriotism the theme, fairyland the setting, and sweet music, pretty costumes, and beautiful girls the embellishments, Ice-Capades of 1944 is off to what should be a record run through Jan. 12 at Boston Garden.

Heralded throughout the country as better than ever before, the show is just that and today takes its place in America's world of entertainment along with the Zeigfeld Follies and the best of Hollywood's revues.

Altogether there are 25 acts requiring nearly a full three hours in this fourth edition of Ice-Capades, the show that was initiated and named by Lieut. Col. Walter Brown, Boston Garden's Vice-President and General Manager, who is in khaki for the duration. Each act is a complement to the whole, and the whole is tops in showmanship.

All Types

Ice-Capades present practically every type of entertainment. There are comedy and drama, jugglers and acrobats, speed skaters and those who glide to waltz-time. Capping them all are the spectacle numbers, which for settings, costumes, and precision of the skaters are among the best that Boston has seen.

A long list of favorites has returned, and a list almost as long of newcomers is here in the large cast of 152, which because of the war's demand upon manpower is composed mainly of girls.

Heading the favorites are such stars as Donna Atwood, Lois Dworshak, the "Old Smoothies"—Orrin Markhus and Irma Thomas—Robert Dench and Rosemary Stewart, Joe Jackson, Jr., Trixie, Phil Taylor, Eric Waite, Red McCarthy, and the Benoit sisters. Among the newcomers are lovely Eleanor O'Meara, Jamie Lawrence, Nate Walley, Edythe Dustman, Marilyn Quinn, Eleanor Meister, Ted Meza, Joe Setta, and Bobland and Condon, an adagio pair.

Blend of Talent

To describe all of them would take too long. To praise some to the exclusion of the others would not be fair. It is enough to say that all blend their talents into a great show.

The performance opens and closes on a military note. A number entitled "Semper Fidelis" ushers in the program and the Ice-Capets execute the Marine drill taught them in rehearsal by a regular drill sergeant of the Corps. The finale sees the entire cast assembling on the ice a replica of the famed B-25 bomber that made the historic raid on Tokyo. This number is entitled "Flight to Victory," and pays honor to the men and women who are building our fighting planes.

Most Lavish Number

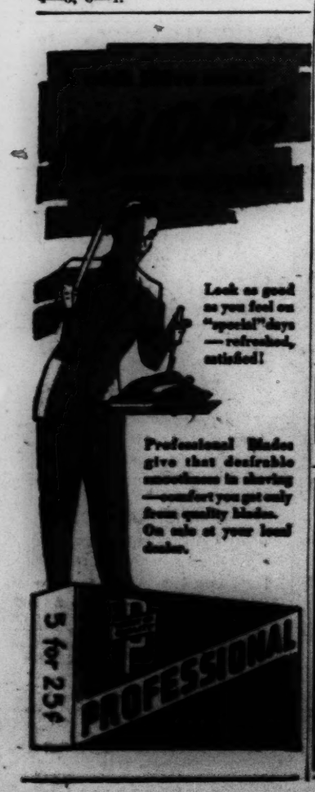
The most lavish and spectacular number is the one ending the first half of the show, called "Song of the Islands." Starring Miss Atwood, Joe Jackson, Jr., and Jamie Lawrence, it depicts a South Sea romance in pantomime and is a successor to the "Toys for Sale" number which Ice-Capades inaugurated last year.

The opening night's performance last Saturday was given for the benefit of wounded war veterans in this area. A crowd of 13,172 turned out to contribute $16,228.39 to the fund.

Ice-Capades will remain at the Garden through Jan. 12, with matinees scheduled for Jan. 2, 8, and 9. Two shows will be presented New Year's Eve, one at the regular 8:30 p. m. starting time and the other at midnight. No performances will be given tomorrow evening, next Saturday, Jan. 1, or on Jan. 4, because of Bruins' hockey games G. C.

Hunt Wins Crown

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27 (AP) — Lieut. Joseph R. Hunt, national men's singles champion on leave from the Navy, won the men's singles of the Southern California midwinter invitational tennis championships by defeating Bob Falkenburg of Hollywood, the national junior titleholder, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.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PROFESSIONAL

Marshall on Bears' Bench As Chicago Wins Pro Title

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 (AP)—The strange story of the "The Redskins' Defeat," or "How did Owner George Marshall get on the Chicago Bears' bench?" was aptly solved today by Co-Coach Luke Johnsos of the Bears, who said:

"George just wanted to be on the winner's side."

Winner's side it was, that Bear bench, superheated by a marvelous mechanical gadget that warmed up Sid Luckman enough for him to pitch a record five touchdown passes, and that steamed up the Bears enough to coast to a 41-to-21 verdict over the Washington Redskins for the championship of professional football, which they lost last year to these same 'Skins.

But the big question that provoked comment among the 34,320 fans who saw yesterday's National League title tilt was: How did Marshall get on the Bears' bench, and what was he trying to do?

Ralph Brizzolara, the Bears' acting chieftain, accused the Washington owner of attempting to learn coaches' instructions to their players at the end of the first half when the Bears held only a flimsy 14-to-7 lead and were worrying about the danger of a third-straight defeat at the hands of the 'Skins.

Arrived Prematurely

Marshall, however, insisted he had merely come around friendly-like for a halftime intermission parley, and by a bit of miscalculation in gazing at the time clock had arrived at his destination prematurely. Was it his fault, then, that Brizzolara spied him in his big raccoon coat and had the gendarmes escort him below decks until the gun sounded ending the half?

Anyway, it now appears the only gossip Marshall might have picked up on the Chicago side would have been the type to send him scurrying to his own team's dressing room warning them to flee the coop, because the Bears were just then preparing to shift into high.

For, bang! In 2 minutes 29 seconds of the third period the Bears had bombarded to their third touchdown, a neat 36-yard job engineered by craftsman Sid Luckman on a pass into the flat to Dante Magnani who ran like everything to the goal line.

And boom! After 11 minutes 33 seconds Luckman laid another pass into Magnani's arms. This one was worth 66 yards, another touchdown, and it didn't matter much, then, that Washington got another marker at the end of the period on a 61-yard drive capped by Sammy Baugh's 17-yard scoring heave to Andy Farkas.

Kept Ball 12 Minutes

For the Bears led 27 to 14. By an amazing piece of work they kept the ball for nearly 12 minutes of the final period, in which time they scored two more touchdowns, and Washington's consolation score in the waning minutes didn't mean a thing.

Busy Intersectional Card Among College Cage Teams

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—College basketball bows out the old year with its busiest intersectional schedule of the infant season as the Big Ten, Southwest, Big Six and Pacific Coast conferences wait another week before starting league activity.

The Eastern League, only circuit joining the early rush, has a Saturday meeting of Penn and Dartmouth in Philadelphia. Both teams are unbeaten in the circuit and the winner will be a decided favorite to win the league title. Princeton at Cornell provides the other action.

Eastern Trip

Depaul's Demons, one of the unbeaten clubs surviving a busy early schedule, put their eight-game streak on the block in an eastern trip against St. Joseph's, Long Island and Arkansas. The game with the Razorbacks will be played Saturday in Buffalo and also climaxes a three-game jaunt for undefeated Arkansas which plays City College Tuesday and Albright Wednesday.

Kentucky will be well represented with the university coming North to play Carnegie Tech in Buffalo Tuesday and St. John's in New York Thursday, while Western Kentucky State, upset by Brooklyn, 36-35, continue against Temple Tuesday and Canisius Saturday. Duke, winner in three of six, invades Madison Square Garden to play Long Island Saturday.

The big New York arena has double-headers Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; Philadelphia and Buffalo show on Tuesday and Saturday; Kansas City Wednesday and Thursday, and Milwaukee Friday.

Havana's surprise win over Long Island, 40-37, opened the eyes of many to the caliber of ball played in Cuba. The Havana brand will be on display in Buffalo Tuesday against Canisius and in Philadelphia Saturday against Temple.

A Rematch

Great Lakes, another one of the nation's top teams with seven wins in a perfect record, has a rematch with strong Illinois in Champaign, Ill., Wednesday, and plays Northwestern Friday and Ohio State Saturday in Cleveland. The Camp Grant unbeaten five has three dates this week—St. Ambrose, Iowa Seahawks and Marquette. The Norfolk Naval Training Station remains high on the list of unbeaten. Seven of the Big Ten clubs will be busy in warmups for the loop opening, Jan. 3.

Texas Christian defends its title in the all-college tournament at Oklahoma City, where the unbeaten Oklahoma Aggies will compete; Kansas State, Kansas, Missouri and Washburn will participate in a round-robin series at Kansas City Wednesday and Thursday, and the West Coasters continue to warm up for the league race that opens Jan. 7.

New York University, winner of three in a row, meets Pitt in the Panthers' opener Tuesday and entertains Colgate Saturday. St. John's, the other perfect record club in the New York district, has Kentucky on Thursday to provide a real test.

Stan Musial Was National's High Man in Batter's Box

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Stan Musial will have his first major league batting championship to give the Mrs. as a belated Christmas gift when he returns to Donora, Pa., from that baseball jaunt to the Aleutians.

Although the title had been conceded to the St. Louis outfielder since late season, it wasn't official until the National League yesterday released the 1943 batting averages. Musial, in his second full year in the majors, thus earns the double crown distinction as hitting champ and most valuable player.

Herman Second

Musias's .367 mark puts him several lengths in front of Billy Herman, the Brooklyn infielder, who placed second with .330. It was the highest average in the National since Joe Medwick stroked a .374 in 1937.

Ernie Lombardi, last year's king, slid off 25 points, but still made the exclusive 300 club which numbered 10 members participating in 100 or more games.

Walker Cooper, a teammate of Musial's on the pennant winning Cardinals, followed Herman in third place with .319. Then came Bob Elliott of Pittsburgh, .315; Mickey Witek of New York, .315; Bill Nicholson of Chicago, .309; Arky Vaughan of Brooklyn, tied with Lombardi at .305; Frank McCormick of Cincinnati, .303; and Dixie Walker of Brooklyn .302.

Homer King

Nicholson was the home run kihg with 29, but Mel Ott, manager of the Giants, walloped 18 out of the park to boost his all-time league record to 463.

Musial had most hits, 220; most total bases, 347; most doubles, 48; and most triples, 20. That didn't leave much for the rest. Witek had most singles, 172; Vaughan stole the most bases, 20, and scored the most runs 112.

Longest streak of the year was Harry Walker's feat of hitting safely in 29 consecutive games. St. Louis had the longest win march at 12, while Chicago lost 11 in a row at one stretch.

Although it didn't make the official records, a new high in futility was established by the overanxious sluggers fanning the breeze on Rip Sewell's balloon ball.

East, West Squads In Double Drills

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27 (AP)—East and West football stepped up to two-a-day practice sessions today for their encounter here New Year's Day. Double drills were the rule for the week at both camps.

The East had the unusual opportunity of working against college material, though mainly inexperienced. Santa Clara, where the easterners are staying, played no football this seasan, but organized an outfit to run against the East boys.

This was with the sanction of their coach, L. T. (Buck) Shaw, who, oddly enough, is co-coach of the opposing West team.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Montreal	16	2	3	35	83	39
Toronto	10	10	2	22	90	92
Boston	9	5	4	22	99	101
Chicago	10	11	0	20	87	93
Detroit	7	8	4	18	69	77
New York	4	15	1	9	73	111

Results Dec. 25
Montreal 5, Chicago 1.
New York 5, Toronto 3.

Results Dec. 26
New York 7, Chicago 6.
Boston 4, Detroit 4.

Bruins Seek Initial Win Over Wings

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit Red Wings, only team in the National Hockey League that the Bruins haven't been able to beat this season, come to Boston Garden tomorrow evening as Ice-Capades take the evening off.

Bruins and Wings met in the Motor City last night, and played to their second tie game in a row, adding a 4-4 deadlock to go with the 6-6 affair on the occasion of Detroit's last visit here. In the only other game between the two the Wings won in Detroit 6-4.

Well Satisfied

The Rossmen were bound for home by train today, and by and large were pretty well satisfied with themselves. Their tie gave them their first point in the standings on foreign ice since last Nov. 13, a stretch of seven games. They crept into a tie with Toronto Maple Leafs for second place, and can take sole possession of that spot by beating Detroit tomorrow.

In addition, Bill Cowley hung on to his leadership in the scoring race, even though Bill Mosienko of Chicago edged Herb Cain out of second place. Cowley added six points during the past week to total 42 on 15 goals and 27 assists. Mosienko indulged in the greatest splurge of the week to earn seven points and wind up with 17 goals and 20 assists for 37 points. Cain is one point behind Mosienko with 20 goals and 16 assists. Herb, however, did maintain his goal-getting leadership, while Cowley, of course, is still tops in assists.

First of Three

Tomorrow night's game will be the first of three for the Bruins this week, for Saturday they entertain Toronto at the Garden, and on Sunday they go to New York to meet the revitalized Rangers. The Blue Shirts have won four out of their last five engagements, amazing even their stanchest supporters by beating Toronto in Toronto 5-3 Saturday and then turning back Chicago Black Hawks 7-6 in New York last night. Bruins feel they have a score to settle with Rangers, incidentally, for they were the first team to lose to the New Yorkers this season.

Canadiens won their single game of the week end, defeating Black Hawks in Montreal 5-1 Christmas night to move nine points ahead of Boston and Toronto. Their 31 points in 19 games is a terrific pace, and the other teams will have quite a job on their hands to catch the Flying Frenchmen.

Briefs: Toronto finally captured Paul Bibeault upon his release from Canadian Army . . . Paul was disappointed in losing to Rangers the first time he stepped into his N. H. L. goalie pads this season . . . Jimmy Franks will play the Red Wings' road games, and Normie Smith will be their regular net-minder at home . . . Franks had been suspended for refusing to go to Indianapolis when Manager Jack Adams brought up young Harry Lumley for a tryout . . . Smith is too busy with his war job in Detroit to make trips . . . Lumley has gone back to Indianapolis.

Olympics get back into Eastern League action after their Christmas lay-off when they meet Philadelphia Falcons at the Arena this Friday night . . . It will be their first appearance of the season at the St. Botolph Street rink . . . Ray Chaisson, who used to play for the 'Pics, is now with the Falcons . . . Philadelphia hasn't beaten the Bostonians in four games this season . . . Most of the Olympics have been home for Christmas . . . Several of the boys staying here—Joe Schmidt, Russ Kolak, Clarence Schmidt, Pat Powers and Ty Andersen—held a noon workout at the Arena today . . . Also on hand were Johnny Schmidt and Lloyd Gronsdahl, former Bruins now in the Canadian Army who are here on short furloughs . . . 'Pics play in New York Sunday.

The leading scorers in the N. H. L. follow:

	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	15	27	42
Monsienko, Chicago	17	20	37
Cain, Boston	20	16	36
L. Carr, Toronto	11	23	34
D. Bentley, Chicago	15	19	34
C. Smith, Chicago	11	21	32
O'Connor, Canadiens	7	22	29
Carveth, Detroit	12	15	27
Davidson, Toronto	11	15	26
A. Jackson, Boston	8	18	26
Lach, Canadiens	6	20	26
Pratt, Toronto	10	15	25
Heffernan, Canadiens	16	9	25
Bodnar, Toronto	11	14	25
Hextall, Rangers	12	12	24
Kennedy, Toronto	13	11	24

Bears Cut Melon As Pro Champions

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 (AP)—Winning pro football's championship was worth $1,135.81 to each Chicago Bear cut in on a full share.

A record gross gate of $120,500.05 and a record "divisible net" of $93,113.63, plus $5,000 from radio rights, left $37,086.98 for the Bears to split. The Redskins drew down $24,724.65 or $754.60 for each full share.

The Green Bay and New York clubs, second-place finishers in the western and eastern divisions, respectively, took $3,433.98 each to divide among their players.

American Hockey League
By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 25
Indianapolis 4, Cleveland 4.
Hershey 5, Buffalo 3.
Pittsburgh 2, Providence 0.

Results Dec. 26
Buffalo 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Hershey 4, Indianapolis 3.
Cleveland 6, Providence 1.

American Soccer League
By the Associated Press

Brooklyn Wanderers 5, Philadelphia Nationals 1.
New York Americans 1, Kearney (N. J.) Scots 1.
Philadelphia American-Brooklyn Hispano game; Baltimore-Pennsylvania game postponed.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

P	E	A	C	H	E	S		
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C		S	O	N		L		
K	A	T	Y	D	I	D		

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(Continued)

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PAINT and PAPER
Have the best—longer wear—perfect satisfaction
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All Branches of Beauty Work
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We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too
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The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling 4530-W
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PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
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REASONABLE PRICES
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Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada
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(Continued)

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Approved by Duncan Hines
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NEWPORT NEWS

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Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
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Carefully Selected Foods
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WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO VISIT
Woodrum's
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Complete Home Furnishers

Blossom Dairy Co.
Homogenized Vitamin D Milk
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HUNTINGTON

ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP
Exclusive line of Hallmark Greeting Cards
Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.
Room 8, First Huntington Arcade

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4112
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

SEE NEXT PAGE

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest
Department Store
907 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

WHEELING

FAYE'S BEAUTY SHOP

90 No. 17th St., Warwood
Phone Warwood 220
We Specialize in
COLD WAVES

Canada

ONTARIO

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Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3443

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Henry's
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
345-347 Bank Street 2-6883
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
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P. F. HOWE
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All Lines of Insurance
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"Everything in Leather"

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

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Men's and Boys' Wear
Specialists in Ottawa
Since 1905

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Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3882

JUNCTION 4157
THE CANADA DAIRIES LTD.
We give the best service we possibly can during these war days. But our high quality never varies. Give us a try.
1675 St. Clair W.
TORONTO

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres
Catering Dept. MI 0911

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
QUALITY • SATISFACTION • SERVICE

Staines FLOWERS
15 East St. Clair Ave., Toronto
Phone MI. 8484 Night MO. 8446

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses, Sweaters, Scarves, Babies' and Children's Wear, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7463

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Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Ellen Bradley's
Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HAzelrow 2167
Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is the response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Vacuum Cleaner

Repairs
Hoover, Premier, Ohio, Electrolux, Royal, Apex, and all other Canadian and American makes.
Central Vacuum Cleaner Service
799 Danforth Ave. Ha. 9303

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

Dechaux
FRONTENAC 3131

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866
For
Quality Laundry Work
Try
SHAVER LAUNDRY
WI. 4115

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
2251 BLOOR (Corner Avenue) Montreal
Phone LAncaster 3
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn by Henry Boltinoff

"Oh, Mister MA-A-A-TSON!"

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Eskimo Dogs Are Called Huskies?

The husky is a dog native to northern North America from Alaska to Labrador. He is usually wolf-gray in color (indeed, he has

after Rockwell Kent

some wolf blood in him) and is much used for a draft and pack animal.

The name husky is said to be derived from an Algonquin Indian word for eskimo. In the early days, the white missionaries called the Labrador natives "huskemaws," a form of the word esquimaux. Curiously enough, the name husky was first applied to the natives themselves and only later on came to be identified with the eskimo dogs.

How There Could Be a "Silent" Violin?

An electric violin has been devised which does away with the sufferings of near-by friends and neighbors during the period while a beginner is struggling to gain mastery of the instrument.

This marvelous violin is a mere skeleton or framework, and since it has no sound box the instrument emits no wails or squeals as its strings are stirred by the resined bow.

While those in the vicinity are thus kept in blissful ignorance of the results of the beginner's faltering efforts, the vibrations of the strings are picked up electrically and carried to earphones worn by the player through which he hears quite plainly all that is going on.

As the student achieves greater proficiency in his handling of the instrument, the electric pick-up can be connected to a loudspeaker instead of to the earphones, and the sound of his playing then becomes available for all to hear.

W. P. Keasbey

This Strange World

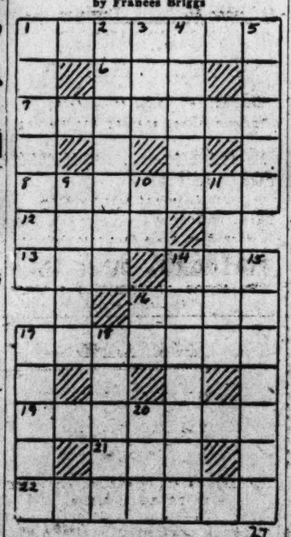
Private Chester Antosiewicz, of Camp Van Dorn, Miss., who can't write a word of Polish, gets off at least one letter every two weeks to his Poland-born father who can't read a word of English.

Antosiewicz gives his letters to Private Adolph Bigos, a buddy in his company and Bigos translates the words into Polish. To complicate matters, Bigos can't read the handwriting of Antosiewicz, and the latter must dictate.

A Concordia, Kan., farm woman carries 54 ration books, four each for the 12 members of the family; a fuel oil book; kerosene book; two gasoline ration books; a truck book and a non-highway gas book.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—If you ate some Carmans, they would be what?
6—What do you call a striped appearance in wood?
7—Who is the sea captain in "Twelfth Night"?
8—A magnetic needle constitutes the essential part of what instrument?
13—What is a kind of Dutch pressed cheese?
12—A thing.
14—What is a mound used in golf?
16—Song of Solomon is what?
17—Motto of whom forms title of Kaufer's "Put Yourself in His Place"?
19—What river flows into the Mobile River?
21—Male descendant.
22—What is a bright green insect remarkable for its loud and shrill call?

Down
1—What is name of one of reindeer in "A Visit from St. Nicholas"?
2—Who was a companion of Saint Paul?
3—Sound of demand.
4—What is a reddish-orange dye obtained from leaves of a tropical shrub?
5—What is Hannah binding in Lucy Larcom's poem?
6—What is hall, gallery, etc., for musical or dramatic performances?
10—Prominent (abbr.).
11—Who painted "The Rustic Wedding"?
14—In a certain Victor Herbert song, what is the food never withheld from babies?
15—What is a green-gem variety of the mineral beryl?
18—Common. Hady, is on what river?
17—What is an exclamation of regret?
18—What is the name made for blowing a wind instrument?
20—What "Annie Laurie" is also by Scott and Dean Spencer?

(Answer, Words Appearing Across the Abbreviations.)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Betio (bā-tē'-ō) — Island of the Gilberts, part of the Tarawa air base.

Karnovatka (kŭr-nŭ-vät'-kŭ)—Main rail center for the Krivoi Rog area, Russia.

Orsogna (ôr-sō'-nyä)—Town of Italy near the Adriatic coast, in the Sangro Ridge area.

Tarawa (tä-rä'-wä)—Japan's key air base in the Gilbert Islands in the Pacific.

Veionmaa, Vaino (vī'-nō voi'-ōn-mä) — Chairman of Finland's Foreign Affairs Committee.

Wareo (wä-rā'-ō) — Town on the island of New Guinea, 10 miles northwest of Finschhafen.

Wotje (wōt'-jē) — Island, main Japanese base in the Marshalls.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Berezina (byĕr'-yĕ-zĕ'-nä) —River of southern Russia.

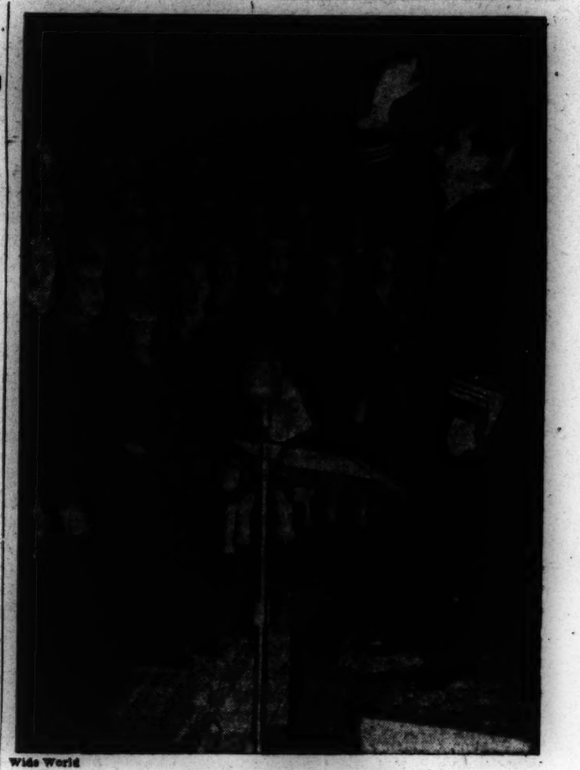
Chieti (kyĕ'-tē) — Town in the Adriatic coastal sector, Italy.

Jaluit (jä'-lōō-it)—An atoll, largest of the Marshall Islands.

Nauru (nä'-ōō-rōō)—Japanese observation post in the Pacific.

Radomysl (rä'-dô-mĭs'-lĭ') —Highway junction in the Kiev bulge, Russia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.


Wide World

A Thousand Men Sing

Chaplain Hjalmar Hanson is shown here directing the famous Great Lakes Training Station choir. The choir, started under the Chaplain's direction in 1940 with 40 men, now numbers more than 1,000. To add to the director's problems is a complete personnel turnover that takes place every six weeks. Scattered over distant parts of the world are 12,000 sailors who are alumni of the choir.

'Old Philadelphia Custom'

Philadelphia

The annual Christmas party for animals has just been held down on South Chadwick Street in this city. All the neighborhood animals were invited and it was an interesting gathering. Refreshments served were luscious bunches of carrots, juicy apples, candy and bags of oats. Even nice warm blankets went as gifts to worthy horses. This event is sponsored each year by the Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is "an old Philadelphia custom" and is attended by hundreds of people.

Brevities

The OWI announces it will send no campaign literature to the soldiery in '44. With this army feeding more sumptuously than any other in history, the baloney seems uncalled for.—Detroit News.

It is announced that full-time members of the A. R. P. will continue their duties for some time after the war. Householders showing unlighted windows will be warned for the first offense. —Punch ©.

Christmas cards revealed one thing, anyway—a lot of people have very peculiar middle names. —Montgomery Advertiser.

NEWS ITEM— GIVE A SERVICE MAN A LIFT!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Shoveling It Makes a Difference* By Le Pelley

WASN'T IT NICE TO HAVE A WHITE CHRISTMAS — ALL THIS WONDERFUL, BEAUTIFUL SNOW —
YEAH??
HOW GRAND IT IS TO HAVE THE GROUND BLANKETED IN WHITE ... ABOUT A FOOT THICK ... YOU SAID SO YOURSELF —
I GUESS HE'S CHANGED HIS MIND

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Optimist!* By Rodgers

"Thank Goodness, Christmas is over!" Sponge purred today.
Now I can relax and enjoy a little peace and quiet for a change!
I didn't say anything.
I thought of some of the Christmas presents the Boss and his friends got — and — well —!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Christmas Parade* By The Hagers

It doesn't take an eagle eye To spot a brand-new Christmas tie.
You know, Jim, what the Ducklings there found underneath their Christmas tree
Miss Lilly didn't need a muff To turn my head. She's sweet enough!
Have you discovered what I got? New gaiters - and they're plenty hot!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Why Halt Production?

Stoppage of production in the major steel mills of the United States, while not the result of a strike, strictly speaking, is quite as reprehensible as though the workers had dropped their tools on union orders. Blame, in this case, will be placed principally on the workers and the Government at Washington, whose inept labor policy has permitted such a situation to arise—a situation which finds hundreds of thousands of workers idle in what is basically the industry most important to the prosecution of the war. While these workers are out, thousands of tons of vitally needed steel are being lost to the forces of the United Nations.

It is inconceivable that the C. I. O. steel workers under President Philip Murray will not respond to the urging of President Roosevelt and return to the mills, assured that whatever increases they may receive as a result of peaceful negotiation shall be retroactive to the time their recent contract with the employers expired.

The surprising thing about the steel situation is that a new contract had not been worked out, or at least discussed, long before the old agreement expired on Christmas eve. A Government alert to conditions might have set up machinery to put into effect a temporary understanding, if not a signed contract, between employer and employee so that vital production would not have been halted. Government agencies which control labor affairs during wartime should have the authority to order negotiations, or to continue contracts in effect, where management and labor have not voluntarily worked out an understanding.

Despite the failure to suspend the Railway Labor Act for the duration of the emergency, the President can hardly avoid bringing the demands of the railway brotherhoods under the same wage-stabilization plan as that applied to other labor. What Mr. Roosevelt has publicly said about the Little Steel formula applying to the demands of the United Steel Workers, must also apply to the railroad employees. The enginemen and trainmen, two of the five brotherhoods, have recognized this, have revoked their strike order, and have expressed a willingness to have President Roosevelt arbitrate.

One of the weaknesses of this situation is that labor disputes should come before the President of the United States during wartime, when his function as Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces is absorbing most of his attention. There should be no appeal, through the strike weapon or otherwise, from the rulings of duly constituted agencies of government on control of labor affairs. But here the multiplicity of agencies and administrators under the Roosevelt Government has added confusion. Enactment of the Smith-Connally "anti-strike" law, however well-intended, did not clarify this condition.

Unless the nonoperating unions and the three recalcitrant brotherhoods call back their strike orders, President Roosevelt will seize the railroads—and thus make an organized rail strike illegal. The situation might be worse, but the whole confused business, on the railroads and in the steel mills alike, springs directly from the weakness of the Administration's labor policy—a weakness caused not only by politics but by the failure of the whole country to sense the necessity for sacrifices.

Help Wanted for Grocers

Despite rationing and shortages, food stores are still advertising to attract the housewife, but the counters are turned and the aim is to get her behind them. Many women have taken the places of grocery clerks who joined the service or obtained higher paying jobs in war plants. But the acute need of additional replacements is evidenced by the fact that many stores across the Nation have been forced to close for lack of adequate help, and thousands of war workers have complained that they are unable to get groceries.

It is estimated that in the next six months grocery stores will require 63,000 regular and 200,000 part time clerks. Here is a suitable opportunity for the woman too occupied with home duties to take on full-time employment, but who can spare a few hours daily or Saturdays for outside work. The housewife is well used to handling groceries, and experience in the disbursing end should help make her better acquainted not only with the groceryman's provisions but with his problems, and thus strengthen that friendly over-the-counter association.

The Scharnhorst

Sinking of the Scharnhorst is a climax in a long battle—a duel of wits as well as gunfire—of which many close readers of war news have been almost completely unaware.

This battle has consisted of challenges to fight, as when an Anglo-American fleet last May cruised between Bear Island and Northern Norway, hoping to induce the Scharnhorst and the bigger Tirpitz to accept battle. It has consisted of sudden forays by the Germans, like the raid on Spitzbergen which eluded Allied sea power.

On our side the hope has been to remove the threat which has kept so many of our ships tied down to the patrol of the Murmansk convoy route. On the Nazi side the aim has been to show, as often as feasible, that the threat was still there, thus imposing hindering caution on our operations.

Reduction of the menace to the Murmansk route is not the only, and perhaps not the most important, result of the victory off Norway's Arctic coast. Not only was the Scharnhorst a mighty vessel, with armor up to thirteen inches; it was one of the three biggest units left to the German Navy after the sinking of the 41,000-ton Bismarck. German naval power—as expressed in capital ships—virtually disappeared in the darkness with the Scharnhorst.

Why the Nazis risked so much for an attack on a convoy is something the German Admiralty is now probably trying to explain to Hitler and Company. Why a surface instead of a submarine attack? Why were the British able to assemble a large force without the Nazis having knowledge of it?

Possibly the answers lie in the size of the convoy which may have made it too attractive a target to be passed up. One answer may be that to keep a fleet in being, it is necessary to use the fleet. Possibly, too, Allied planes and submarines have been visiting German battleships-in-hiding with sufficient frequency to make it seem advisable to bring them out for action while they were still capable of it.

Radio Unity

For both Britons and Americans the Christmas broadcasts, linking every portion of the globe, were vivid reminders of the unity of the war effort. For Americans the most thrilling part was the words coming back to them from sons and brothers and husbands and fathers on the far-flung fighting fronts, bringing a sense of the nearness and grimness of the struggle.

The British have been for some years using the radio as a unifier, drawing together each Christmas through the King's friendly message and the pick-ups of typical activities from all over the Commonwealth. How long will it be before the radio will be used more regularly and purposefully to unify the world community?

The Earth-wide nature of the war was emphasized in President Roosevelt's report on Big Four plans for action to crush the Axis and organize the "kind of world which alone can justify all the sacrifices of this war."

Possibly the most notable feature of Mr. Roosevelt's report on the conferences was his statement about the rights of "millions of people in the Far East" to "build up their own forms of self-government." The Cairo conference made specific promises about breaking the Japanese hold on Eastern lands, but this is the first indication of a political program for the Pacific. It seems to say that the Western Powers are ready to loosen their own holds in the East and more actively promote the development of self-government.

The President's announcement that General Eisenhower will command the second front has been well received and the Eisenhower success in mapping a campaign and welding a fighting team in North Africa and Italy has been such as to warrant the greatest confidence in his ability to handle this gigantic operation.

The other commanders so far named in the consequent shifting are also proven leaders. The naming of General Wilson as commander in the Mediterranean theater is widely interpreted as a sign that the vast army he has built up in the Middle East will be used in a Balkan campaign. The decision to have General Marshall continue as Chief of Staff in Washington is doubtless wise. His steady hand and splendid influence will not be limited to one theater, but will continue to be felt on all the fronts.

Apparently both the political and military plans for the grand assault are nearly complete. The tremendous pounding of the French coast by 3,000 bombers and the Commando raid are hints of things to come.

Breaking the Piggy Bank

Latins Keep Asking

The Wide Horizon

By Elizabeth Fagg

MEXICO, D. F.

Each time Mexican newspapermen are given an opportunity to interview a visiting North American official or others who might speak with some authority on the possible future course of the United States, the profound pre-occupation of the Mexican people—probably the pre-occupation of all Latin America—is reflected in their questions. Inevitably brought up during the press conference, thrust forward again and again in the most searching manner politeness permits, the Mexicans ply the speaker with—one question: Does the estimable Señor believe the United States will really continue the Good Neighbor Policy after the war? Or, under a new guise: How does the United States propose to carry on the present inter-American co-operation after the war? And again, like a many-headed hydra, with a slightly different face: Is it really true the Good Neighbor Policy is a national politic and not simply that of a single party?

Latin America sees that the United States is to emerge from the war more powerful than before, one of the chief Powers of the entire world; and they know that its influence will predominate in this hemisphere. While they respect this strength they fear it.

This is not very often openly expressed; but last April the smooth surface of the Pan-American lake broke into disturbed ripples in Cuba, where the Mexican Ambassador to that country, D. Ruben Romero, said bluntly of the Latin Americans: "We see the United States advance like a heroic giant that rises up from America and fights courageously for our own ideals, but as the giant grows his shadow comes over us and fills us with fears. . . ."

* * *

It is natural that Latin America should be skeptical of the Colossus of the North, on the basis of the past which is only too well known. It has been a memory all to recent for Latin America that until not so long ago no government could last in any of the Caribbean republics and Cuba without active United States support.

As for the present, most of the Latin-American countries have granted military, air and naval concessions to the United States, which now has what amounts to bases in Latin America, to such an extent that they know a belligerent, imperialistic United States could provoke and control almost any situation it wished.

While most Latin Americans probably do not anticipate gross misuse of these advantages, they would all like to have the most concrete assurances possible for the future.

Though Pan-Americanism claims antecedents dating before the Roosevelt Administration, the full-blown product in its self-conscious manifestation has come during this last period, and is inevitably associated with it. Thus, the fact that the Administration has not changed hands since Roosevelt came to office and that such may now occur, has set Latin Americans to squirming.

* * *

When Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, here recently for the Mexican Independence Day celebrations, was asked about the possibility of a Latin-American Affairs portfolio in the U. S. Cabinet, Mr. Rockefeller told reporters that any change in governmental structure in carrying out the Good Neighbor Policy would have to come after the war and not now, he thought; but that the theory and attitude toward co-operation with Latin America were now established United States principles.

There are many Latin Americans who would feel that creation of such a stable, permanent unit would assure, perhaps more than any other move, an enduring unity between Latin America and the United States. Whether it is practical to create such a Cabinet seat, or whether it would be better to transform some agency such as the Co-ordinator's Office into a permanent body, are questions the United States would have to answer.

Tunisian Turn of Tide

The Bookshelf

Historians will be able to obtain a remarkably clear picture of this war from the efforts of the once-derided war correspondents. Whatever shortcomings the current bumper crop of books by journalists have as literature, most of them do tell important stories interestingly and accurately.

Alan Moorehead's THE END IN AFRICA (New York: Harper's. $2.75) is war reporting in book form at its best. The author, correspondent for the London Daily Express, has managed to recover in the calm of retrospect that sense of the crucial and high drama that pervaded most front-line dispatches in the late and final days of the North African campaign. Mr. Moorehead has not only the keen eye and sharp intuition of the born reporter; he has that feeling for humanity essential to a proper understanding of men and events.

If the book has a weakness it is its failure to reach conclusions, or to "interpret," to use the current phrase. Its page upon page of impressions and unembellished facts recalled to one reader a college professor's amusing, if inaccurate, description of newspapermen as writers who wrote until they got an idea.

But it would be unjust to make too much of this. Mr. Moorehead does not pretend to be an analyst. He sets out to do a job of straight reporting and he succeeds admirably. His prose is simple and direct; and because it is, his readers get the actual feel of the battle front.

The descriptions of the memorable fighting at El Guetar and Long Stop Hill are brilliant. Strategy, tactics, dust, blood, sweat, and tears are all there. The pen pictures of General Montgomery and of the tactical problems that confronted the Americans and British in the early days of the Tunisian campaign likewise are excellent.

The work opens with the author's perplexed impressions of the American and British home fronts after two years of war in the desert. Mr. Moorehead then tells of his return to Africa, his thrilling and tragic airplane trip to the historic conference at Casablanca, and his experiences in most of the outstanding engagements of the Tunisian operations, ending with the dramatic surrender of Nazi General von Sponek, at Medjez-el-Bab.

H. M.

Our Readers Say—

In Behalf of Animals

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much is being said and written these days about the shortage of meat. Nothing is said about the wrongness of treating animals as if they were so many cabbages and potatoes.

We read about carloads of lambs freezing on the Texas plains. We read of "beef" cattle suffering from chills and fever, being transported in open trucks in sub-zero weather.

E. G. Reed, General Livestock Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, says: "We are experiencing a wave of the most brutal and inhumane handling . . . of livestock in our history. We have seen livestock wickedly kicked, pounded, prodded and mauled, overcrowded in cars and trucks, trampled and bruised. These conditions demand the attention of the entire livestock industry because it is an indictment of our methods, our common sense, and our ability to conserve that which has been produced for food."

Healdsburg, Calif. VERA MORAN

"Jocs Florals"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A call has just been sent out by the large and influential Catalan community of Havana, Cuba, to all Catalan poets, essayists and writers, near and far, to participate in the forthcoming Jocs Florals, or literary contest, founded in 1363 in Barcelona, which will take place next year in the Cuban capital on the first Sunday in May.

Since the fall of Catalonia to Franco in January, 1939, the Jocs Florals in exile have been held each year in Buenos Aires, Mexico City and Santiago, Chile, respectively.

Important prizes in cash for the best works in prose and verse will be awarded.

New York J. VENTURA SUREDA

Fourth-Term Tokens

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The new year of 1944—the political year of 1944 in which the American people must demonstrate the poise and patience to fight a war and elect a government at the same time—is being ushered in with a veritable shower of evidence that President Roosevelt is getting ready to stand for a fourth term.

The evidence is not, of course, conclusive and will never be conclusive until Mr. Roosevelt says the word openly, which he will not do until the last minute; but it is cumulative and it all appears to point in the same direction. Admittedly the clues do not make a complete case—they never will—but, when added together, they take on more meaning than when looked at singly. The latest clues to the President's political intentions are these, and they seem worth examining:

1. Frank Walker, the sure-footed Democratic chairman, after discussing what he called "a little politics" at the White House, told correspondents that Mr. Roosevelt had not made up his mind about the fourth term. Mr. Walker thus cleared up one point. The President is definitely not saying no; he is keeping the way open, which is necessary if he is going to say yes—ultimately.

2. Mr. Roosevelt, who originated the phrase and carried through the policies which gave it its name and at one time its popularity, now wants to scrap the term, New Deal. He considers it outmoded since its main objectives have already been accomplished. He sees it as having outlived its usefulness because, in the President's judgment, it no longer characterizes the mood and purposes of the Government. The Administration, the President told Columnist Dilworth Lupton of the Cleveland Press last week, is seeking to win the war and secure the peace, not to make over America.

Well, that's a good war slogan and evidently that's the one Mr. Roosevelt would like to see adopted. It can be amply justified as a war slogan. But it is also a good political slogan and it comes at a time when even Mr. Walker admits that the President is considering politics—a little. If there is to be a fourth-term nomination, that is the platform, and even if Mr. Roosevelt doesn't intend to use it, he is certainly getting it ready at a very opportune time.

3. Mr. Roosevelt is continuing to use every practicable opportunity to lift himself above the domestic controversies of the home front and to associate himself with the military conduct of the war—which is his constitutional responsibility and a responsibility well discharged. But this is also an attractive political issue and there were passages in his Christmas eve speech which seemed to take the maximum political advantage of his military role. At one point, particularly, Mr. Roosevelt, in mentioning the ill-fated experiments to secure the peace after World War I, pledged that "these tragic mistakes shall not be made again" so long as he was "President and Commander-in-Chief." The next year may not be long enough to avoid these mistakes. It may take four years—and perhaps that was what Mr. Roosevelt had in mind.

4. Finally, the President took the occasion of his Christmas eve broadcast to declare himself explicitly and on the record in favor of "peace by force" and to state that that was the kind of peace which American diplomacy was preparing to support along with Britain, Russia, and China.

The President was, in fact, particularly pointed and outspoken in his emphasis of his view that peace this time must be "strongly enforced" and he stressed this as much as any other single thesis of his speech.

Such emphasis is sound statesmanship but it is also sound—and timely—politics, because Mr. Roosevelt has been not unfairly criticized for hanging back in his own public definition of his foreign policy and has let Sumner Welles and Secretary Hull and even Senator Connally speak for the Administration without speaking out himself.

The President has now spoken out for himself and he has spoken out decisively. He has defined a position and he has asserted a leadership which will make it difficult for the Republican Party, divided as it is on peace policy, to take foreign affairs out of the 1944 campaign. Perhaps there was no political purpose in this speech but it will have a political effect, and Mr. Roosevelt rarely does things unwittingly.

From all these things you may not be able to say that President Roosevelt is getting ready to run for a fourth term, but he is quite evidently doing nothing to make it difficult and several things to make it easy.

Boxing Day Without Boxes

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

This is Boxing Day in Britain—but there are no boxes. Strictly speaking, of course, Boxing Day is always the day after Christmas; but as that would have been Sunday and the idea of Boxing Day is that it should be a holiday—an extra day's holiday—they have made it Monday.

Maybe I ought to admit right away I am not quite sure why it is called Boxing Day. I could look it up, of course, in the Encyclopaedia Britannica—but then I would know, and half the charm would be gone, that typically English charm of things vague and undefined, like Westminster Abbey or better still St. James's Palace melting in the soft grey mist of a London winter day.

The general idea seems to be that Boxing Day is tradition, and that's explanation enough. If you insist, your English friends will probably explain they always understood it had something to do with packing away boxes wherein Christmas gifts came.

If that's so, then this year there's less excuse than ever for the Boxing Day holiday, for, as I said before, there are no boxes. Even at a very venerable West End jeweler's, where I bought my wife a ring for a Christmas present, they wouldn't give me so much as a little cardboard box, much less one of those plush-and-satin affairs we used to take for granted before the war. In fact, I felt very pleased that they gave me a little scrap of tissue paper to wrap it in. And that's the way it was about all Christmas presents this year. So, on this Boxing Day—there aren't any boxes for people to put away.

Having got so far in this letter, I have suddenly become uncomfortably aware of an heretical little voice within trying to say that Boxing Day doesn't mean that at all, that it's the day when postman and various other people come for their "Christmas box." But for that matter there are no postmen either these days—or very few; they're nearly all postgirls.

Personally I much prefer the other explanation and shall adhere to it for the purposes of this letter. For the fact that there are no boxes for Britain's Boxing Day this year is a symbol, and a very significant one.

It isn't easy to put into few words just what it symbolizes. In an odd way, it recalls to me a tree, a magnificent old tree growing by the lake in St. James's Park here in London. During the blitz a big bomb fell near by and the blast tore every single leaf from its branches and stripped off all its smaller limbs. It looked a sad spectacle and for the whole winter we thought it was finished. But next spring it came out into leaf again and now it's once more a beautiful tree with new young branches, waiting for the coming of Spring. I spoke of it to an old gardener not long ago and he laughed and said, "Oh, yes, she's solid as ever. In fact she's better than she used to be. That blast was like a good pruning. Did her good, you know."

And Britain, this Boxing Day without boxes, seems to me a little like that. Four and a half years of war, of total war with blast and blitz and fire, have stripped away a good many fancy trimmings and trappings that once seemed essential. No doubt after the war many of the old English traditions will come back, like gift boxes and other Christmas trimmings that are missing now. But these externals will never again be quite so important.

The people of Britain, like that tree in St. James's Park, have had a good pruning, and they'll come out of all this sounder at heart than before. For they know that what they have stood and fought for so long, until now at last victory is almost in sight, is civilization consisting of moral and spiritual values, whereof Christmas is for us the symbol.

There is one of Whittier's poems which almost seems to have caught the spirit of this new Boxing Day in Britain:

The outward symbols disappear
From him whose inward sight is clear,
And small must be the choice of days
To him who fills them all with praise.
Keep while ye need it, brothers mine,
With honest zeal your Christmas sign,
But judge not him who every morn
Feels in his heart the Lord Christ Born.

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